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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1873.

Serious Discrepancy in Accounts.

The Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury, it appears, has discovered a serious discrepancy in the accounts of C. S. Jones, Indian Agent for the Flathead Indians. His vouchers were thought unusually large in amounts. The Department, in pursuit of information, wrote directly to the parties purporting to have signed the vouchers, requesting them to forward affidavits of the sales to Mr. Jones. It was discovered by a comparison of the affidavits with the vouchers that there was material difference. Two hundred and seventy-five dollars were charged for bricks, when it appeared that none were furnished. Lumber was charged largely in excess of the actual amounts supplied, and so with sash and everything else. The result of this discovery was that over seven thousand dollars' worth of charges were disallowed. It is stated at the Department that when Jones was appointed he was charged with an unsettled balance of fourteen thousand dollars on his paymaster's accounts. The department, it is understood, is on the track of other cases equally notorious.

The China Mission.

Consul General Seward, who has been striving to secure the place of Minister to China, having failed to make any headway here, has transferred his base of operations to the Pacific coast, and has considerably disturbed the serenity of the Pacific slopers at the national capital by securing a few signatures from the government officials at San Francisco. There are a number of charges against Mr. Seward as Consul General at Shanghai, and there is considerable speculation here as to the cause of his continuance in office. The misuse of the seaman's relief fund, the sale of the American flag to Chinese boats, and irregularities in the settlement of the estates of American citizens dying within the Consulate General, are some of the alleged offenses. It has been stated by Mr. Seward himself, who is the "nephew of his uncle," that the former Secretary made a personal request of Mr. Fish to retain him, which request has evidently been complied with. A certain filibustering expedition to Corea, to pry into the hidden treasures of the graves of the Corean kings, does not, it is stated, speak well for the said officer's course at Shanghai.

Wanted for Exhibition.

Information has been received here that an enterprising citizen of San Francisco has requested Gen. Schofield to let him have the bodies of Captain Jack, Boston Charley and other live Injuns of the Modocs. The object is to embalm the bodies and bring them east on exhibition. It is presumed here that the General will "catch them first."

Greenbacks Wanted.

It is learned that quite a considerable party has developed in California who insist on greenbacks being used there as a circulating medium.

The Last Volume of the Census.

The last volume of the census has passed out of the printer's hands, and has gone to the Government bindery to be bound, preparatory to distribution. This volume, which will be the last of the United States Census, will be a compendium of the most important features of the two volumes already completed. It will contain the statistics of the wealth and industry of the United States embraced in the tables of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness, of agriculture, manufactures, mining and fisheries, with which are reproduced from the volume on population the major tables of occupations compiled from the original returns of the ninth census, June 1, 1870. The volume will contain six maps based upon the statistics of agriculture, showing the area of cultivation as follows: Wheat, corn, cotton, hay, tobacco and dairy produce. A map showing the geological formation of the United States will accompany the volume, being accommodated in a pocket at the end. This volume will be ready in less than sixty days.

The Lava Beds—Captain Jack's Cave.

The rugged region appropriately named the Lava Beds, in which the Modocs have taken refuge, and in which the troops of the government are now operating against that treacherous band, is still attracting so much attention that a brief extract on that subject from official sources may not be uninteresting. It appears that the same system of lava beds covers a large portion of Idaho, Oregon and Southern California. The particular vicinity of the Modoc cave is described as follows: "About half way between Sheep Rock and the snow line extensive eruptions of basalt have occurred, deluging the lower slopes and flowing in gently inclined fields and streams down through Shasta valley for many miles. The surface of this basalt country is singularly diversified. Rising above its general level are numerous domes, some of them smoothly arched over with rock, others perforated at the top and more broken in circular parapets. The origin of these singular blisters is probably simple. Overflowing former trachyte fields the basalt swept down covering a series of pools and brooks. The water converted into steam blew up the viscous rock in such forms as we find. Here and there the basalt surface opens in circular orifices, into which you may look a hundred feet or more.

"In 1863, in company with Professor Brewer, I (Mr. King) visited this very region, and we were then shown an interesting tubular cavern lying directly under the surface of a lava plain.

"Mr. Palmer and I revisited the spot, and having tied our mules, descended through a circular hole, to the cavern's mouth. An archway of black lava sixty feet wide by eighty feet high, with a floor of lava, sand and rough boulders led under the basalt in a northerly direction, preserving an incline not more than the gentle slope of the country. Our roof overhead could hardly have been more than twenty or thirty feet thick. We followed the cavern, which was a comparatively regular tube, for half or three-quarters of a mile. Now and then the roof would open up in larger chambers, and the floor be cumbered with huge piles of lava, over which we scrambled, sometimes nearly reaching the ceiling. Fresh lava froth and smooth blister holes lined the sides. Innumerable bats and owls on silent wing floated by our candles, fanning an air singularly still and dense.

"After a cautious scramble over a long pile of immense bazalt blocks, we came to the end of the cave, and sat down upon piles of debris. We then repeated our experiment formerly made by Brewer and myself, of blowing out our candle to observe the intense darkness; then firing a pistol, that we might hear its dull, muffled explosion."

The formation of this cave is explained by Professor Whitney as follows: "A basalt stream, flowing down from Shasta, cooled and hardened upon the surface, while within the mass remained molten and fluid. From simple pressure the lava burst out at the lower end, and flowing forth left an empty tube. Wonderfully fresh and recent the whole confused rock-walls appeared; and we felt, as we walked and climbed back to the opening and to daylight, as if we had been allowed to travel back into the volcanic age."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1873.

The Modoc Treachery.

General Sherman has just received by mail from General Gillem an official account of the treacherous murder of General Canby and others of his party. The facts are substantially the same as already communicated by official telegrams and press reports. General Gillem says that the Indian interpreter brought the Commissioners to his bedside the night before the fatal occurrence, and in their presence said he wished to announce that he believed Captain Jack contemplated mischief, and that he cautioned the party not to hold another talk. This, General Gillem says, was done by the guide, in his own defense, in the event of the treachery anticipated being realized. The result is known. General Gillem also writes that when he heard the firing, he supposed it was an attack on Colonel Mason, and was about writing a dispatch (as the Indians could understand English) to Gen. Canby warning him to be careful, when the signal officer reported firing. No late dispatches have been received from the army for several days. It is presumed that the country between the Lava Beds and Yreka is not sufficiently safe to be frequently traversed by solitary couriers. The ingenious spirit of our people is being evinced rather ludicrously in a number of letters addressed to General Sherman, giving him instructions how to wipe out the Modocs. Some of these effusions are decidedly original, and indicate about as much practical knowledge of the Indian as an English abolitionist had of an African in the days of slavery. One proposition suggested by these sapient correspondents, but which is not favored by General Sherman, is to use blood hounds. Dispatches received here from all parts of the Indian country show that the hostility of the savages is gradually thickening.

Revision of Laws.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws have adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. The object of their meetings during the past week was to consider what has already been done in the matter of a revision of the laws of the United States. This work has been going on for several years, and consists of a pruning out of all the legal verbiage and formalities, and the reduction of the laws to their essence. The work, as far as completed, classifies the laws under each branch of the government—the Treasury and the army, for instance—and has marginal references in addition to the subject matter treated of. The committee at their next meeting will select Thomas C. Durant to complete the work, and expect to report at the next session of Congress an act recognizing this compendium of the laws as official.

Original Patents Granted.

Patents have been granted to citizens of Pennsylvania during the week for the following important inventions:

Manufacture of Iron and Steel—John Pedder and George Abel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 21, 1873. Manufacturing iron and steel direct from the ore, by the introduction of carbonaceous gases, from one chamber, in which they are generated or evolved under heat, into another chamber, in which are inclosed the ore or metallic oxides, the latter chamber being practically closed against the introduction of any but the carbonaceous gases.

Molder's Draw Spike—Robert A. Thompson, Beaver Falls, Pa. Application filed August 31, 1872. An ordinary molder's draw spike with a ring head with one part of the ring detached.

Nail Plate Feeder—Samuel K. Paden, Pulaski, Pa., assignor to himself and R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, New York. Application filed January 13, 1873. The plate is fed from the hopper by stubs on two gear wheels, which strike it at the rear end as they come round. This advances it between frictional intermittingly rotating disks, which complete the feeding. These gears and disks are rotated by a double pawl mechanism, which is situated upon and derives its motion from the transversely vibrating table that supports the hopper. The pawl mechanism can be adjusted to present the plate at any angle desired to the cutters.

Manufacturing Sheet Iron—W. Dewees Wood, McKeesport, Pa. Application filed March 17, 1873. Claim—In the process of finishing sheet iron, the combination of the following steps: First, coating the sheets separately with a graphite and oil coating; second, rolling and annealing; and, third, hammering in packs while cold, substantially as set forth.

Car Coupling—Agustus Pursell, Williamsport, Pa. Application filed July 14, 1871. Wedge-shaped plates journaled in the sides of the mouth of the draw-head for holding the link horizontally and at the desired height; also another wedge-shaped plate supported at its thick or rear end by or upon the upper division-plate, and at the front end upon inclined shoulders in the side walls of the mouth. When the pin is raised and the link withdrawn the rear end of the upper plate falls until it rests upon a ledge in the rear of the mouth of the draw-head, which so changes the position of the hole in the plate that the pin cannot pass through. Upon the entrance of the link the rear end of the plate is raised and the hole brought under the pin so that it falls through, and the coupling is thereby effected.

Total issued for the week two hundred and twenty-seven; reissues three.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1873.

Another Veteran of the Navy Gone.

The death of Commodore John H. Aulick, of the United States Navy, in this city to-day, has caused great regret among a large circle of friends. The Commodore had been sixty-three years and six months in the service. He was born in Virginia and appointed from Maryland. He entered the service November 15, 1809, and up to the time of his death had seen twenty-three years and nine months of sea service, and ten years and three months on shore, leaving twenty-nine years and six months off duty, or unemployed. His last cruise terminated in June, 1853. At the time of his death he was the oldest officer on the list of Commodores retired after forty years' service, or attaining the age of sixty-two years, under the acts of Congress of 1861 and 1864.

A Colored Labor Organization.

About two years ago an organization of colored persons was effected in New Orleans having in view the proper regulation of work amongst its members. This movement has since gained not only stability but has increased in numbers. It contemplates such a distribution of colored labor that at places where there is an excess the surplus will be sent to points where labor is in demand, and in this way secure an equalization. The organization is opposed to strikes, and has in it also provisions for the care of members unable to work on account of sickness. For the purpose of extending the range of usefulness of this organization, it is proposed to hold a convention of colored persons favoring its objects in this city, on May 26th. If sufficiently attended to warrant such action, a National society will be formed.

A Difficult Question.

The loss of the Pacific mail steamer America has put that company in a tight place. The law requires that the Japan and China mails shall be carried in American built vessels. The contract with the Postoffice Department is of course based on the act of Congress granting a subsidy to the company for carrying these mails. The question has been submitted to the Postmaster General as to what effect the sending of the mails of June 1st on a foreign built steamer would have. The amount allowed the company for each trip is forty-two thousand dollars, provided the mails are carried upon the terms of the act. The law is explicit, and it is not thought that the Department has the power to suspend it. The occasion for it is not from any fault of the company. It is understood if the Postmaster General declines, the company will trust to the leniency of Congress for the amount of subsidy for that one trip.

The New Official Postage Stamps.

To prevent abuses in the use of stamps by the different executive departments of the government in the transmission of official mail matter after the law abolishing the franking privilege goes into effect, a special stamp was required to be provided by the Postoffice Department. These stamps were to be sold to the proper officers in the departments, and by them were to be distributed. It was determined by the Postmaster General to furnish stamps only as stamped envelopes would involve great expense and would not be of equal convenience. The Continental Bank Note Company, having been awarded the contract for printing the stamps, has already sent specimens after the designs selected by the Department. The medallion heads on the new stamps will remain the same as on the ordinary stamps, but the color of the stamp and the border and the lettering will be different for the stamps of different departments. Although the colors of the stamps have not yet been officially selected they will probably be as follows: For the Executive Department, chocolate; Postoffice, black; Navy, blue; War, carmine; Interior, vermillion; State, green; Treasury, velvet brown; Justice, purple; Agricultural, orange. In several classes of stamps the designs will be emblematic. For instance, on the navy stamp there is a cable which runs entirely around the border, and a star in each corner; and in the War Department stamp representations of a shield are placed below and to the right and left of the central head. In all of the stamps the letters "U. S.," and the name of the Department (with the word department invariably abbreviated to "Dep't") appear prominently, the latter being generally placed at the top of the stamp. At the bottom of the stamp are the letters and figures indicating its denomination. There are eleven denominations of stamps for each Department, ranging from one cent to ninety cents in value. Four special stamps, in addition to the regular official stamps, will be prepared for the Department of State, to be used in the transmission of dispatch pouches. They will be of the denominations of $2, $5, $10 and $20, respectively. The new stamps cannot be used before July 1st next, but will be ready to supply, on requisitions from the heads of Departments, early in June.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1873.

The Supreme Court,

which resumed its session to-day for the purpose of reading decisions, will adjourn on May first until the fall term. The late Congress passed an act changing the time of meeting of the Court, so that hereafter the session will be annual, commencing on the second Monday of October in each year, and all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs and proceedings whatever pending, or which may be pending in the Court, or returnable thereto, shall have a day therein and be heard, and proceeded with and decided the same as if the time of holding the sessions had not been altered. Associate Justices Field, Miller and Strong will visit Europe soon after the adjournment. Justice Field will visit California before his departure. Justice Miller will sail on May 3d and Justice Strong, if practicable, on the same day; if not, the week after.

American Vienna Commissioners.

There are various comments respecting the suspension of the American Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition. Mr. Van Buren, it would seem, was appointed by the President on the recommendation of General Burnside. It is stated by some, who seem to be informed, that the appointment was made to the exclusion of a man whom the Secretary of State had in view. Hence there has been none of the best feeling in the Department of State for the Chief Commissioner. The impression prevails here that the money paid by restaurant keepers and others was to meet the expenses of decorations and for other proper purposes. It is well known that this is customary, those who have no other object than to make money being willing to contribute to such expenses. It is said by gentlemen, cognizant of the operations of the Commissioners, that this is the foundation for the reports.

Internal Improvement Convention.

Invitations have been received here, addressed to the President and Cabinet, requesting their presence at the Internal Improvement Convention at St. Louis, on May 13. In view of the President's engagement to be present at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at New Haven, Connecticut, it is not likely that he will be present. It is not learned that any of the Cabinet officers now in the city will find it convenient to be present.

Forthcoming Report of Explorations.

The following is a synopsis of the report of Dr. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, and of the accompanying papers on the explorations in Montana and Wyoming Territories during the year 1872:

Dr. F. V. Hayden, introductory letter to the Secretary of the Interior; geology and physical geography of the region explored; illustrated by numerous wood cuts and maps.

N. P. Langford, on the practicability of constructing a wagon road and railroad through the Snake river country into the National Park.

R. Herring, on the above subject, and also on the astronomical observations made for determining the exact geographical position of certain points.

Dr. A. C. Peale, on the mineralogy and geology, especially of the Hot Spring region.

Prof. F. H. Bradley, on the geology of the Snake river country.

Prof. C. Thomas, on the physical geography and agricultural resources of Western Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska.

Prof. Leo Lesquereux, on the coal plants of the West, with a general discussion of the forms of coal plants, and age of the coal strata.

Prof. E. D. Cope, on the fossil vertebrates of Wyoming.

Prof. Jos. Leidy, on the prehistoric remains of Wyoming and adjoining Territories, illustrated by numerous wood cuts; also on the fossil vertebrates of Wyoming.

F. B. Meek, on the fossil invertebrates and geology of that portion of the Rocky Mountain region along the Union Pacific Railroad line.

H. M. Banister, on the geology of the same section.

Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., on certain bird parasites; also a paper on animal life of the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

C. H. Merriam. A list of birds and mammals collected.

Prof. E. D. Cope. Descriptions of new fishes and reptiles collected.

Dr. J. Curtis. Microscopic forms of vegetable and animal life from the Hot Springs and Geysers.

Henry Gannet. General discussion of the meteorological and astronomical observations and elevations.

J. M. Coulter and Prof. Porter. Report on recent plants, with descriptions of eight new species and one new genus collected near Mt. Hayden, in North Snake river valley; the whole collection contains about 1,200 species.

G. R. Bechler. Three special maps of the Geyser basin, giving minute details of the prominent Hot Springs and Geyser eruptions; also, one large general map in detail, giving altitude and character of the four remarkable passes. Mr. Bechler passed through Snake river canon, and located one hundred and twenty small streams which flow into this wonderful and hitherto supposed impassable canon.

Mr. Gannet has also compiled a pamphlet of altitudes and distances, which is published in connection with the report, though issued separately.

Mail Facilities With Norway.

The Postoffice Department has been officially advised by the Norwegian Postoffice of the establishment of a regular fortnight mail service between Norway and the United States. The line carrying this mail is called the Norwegian-American Steamship Company, and plys between Christiania, Bergen and New York. Letters from Norway will be sent to the United States by these steamers and will be delivered free of charge in the United States. Newspapers will be subject to a postage of two cents each. No arrangements have been made by our government to send mails to Norway by this line.

The French Mails.

The United States and the French governments have long had under discussion the question of adjusting the mails to the same standard of rates of postage as from the United States to other countries. The French office still insists on a higher rate. For the present the best way of forwarding letters to France is to fully prepay them by way of England.

Department Rulings.

Postmasters at offices of the fourth and fifth classes (salaries less than $1,000 a year) are not appointed for any specified time. They hold their offices during the pleasure of the Postmaster General, and do not need to be reappointed at the end of four years in order to continue therein.

Under the Executive order as recently modified, postmasters at Presidential offices are forbidden from holding State or municipal offices or any appointment under city, town, or village governments, but said order does not prohibit them from holding position on boards of education, school committees, public libraries, &c., Provided the attention required by such additional employment does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of their duties as postmaster.

Postmasters or assistant postmasters are not exempt from working on public roads.

Should a subscriber to a newspaper or periodical, who has paid one year's postage in advance, move within the delivery of another office before the expiration of the year, the postmaster at his late residence should furnish him with a receipt; the party should then notify the publisher to address to the new office, where, upon presentation of the receipt, the publication must be delivered for the unexpired term paid for.

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1873.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF BORDER TROUBLES.

The Treasury Department has information of the following state of affairs on the Texan border:

On or about the 25th of March an American ranchero, living near Fort Quitman, was brutally murdered by Mexicans, his body thrown into the Rio Grande, and his animals, horses and mules, driven into Mexico by his murderers. Immediate pursuit was started by a party of citizens and the Mexicans were overtaken. A fight ensued in which the pursuing party was defeated, and returned to Fort Quitman without having accomplished the recovery of the animals or the arrest of the murderers. In Arizona and New Mexico Cochise, nominally at peace with the United States, continues in the practice of his favorite pastime and occasionally roasts a white man merely as a matter of amusement. In Mexico matters are in a state of confusion quite beyond the compass of an ordinary mind. There are wars and rumors of wars in Sonora and Sinaloa. In Chihuahua several business houses have been closed by officers of the general government, and their property confiscated and appropriated by the State, on account of duties alleged to be due on the introduction of merchandize, and which duties were levied in compliance with authority granted by the late President Juarez.

The author of the official communication to the Secretary of the Treasury says: "Where all this will finally end is a question of importance and interest? Its immediate results are being daily demonstrated by the gradual decrease of business affairs of all descriptions. The disregard shown to laws and legal authorities, the frequent violation of the extradition treaty on the part of Mexico, coupled with refusal or inability, probably the latter, to enforce her own laws and control her own people, have crippled American interests to an incredible degree. The perpetual turmoil and strife across the border, in addition to the Indian depredations, is fast depopulating this section. Since my arrival at this place, Paso Del Norte, about two years ago, there has been a decrease of at least ten per cent. in the white population, and it is still growing less, and unless some measures are adopted with a view of providing better security for life and property from the lawlessness of Mexicans and slaughter by Indians, the collection district of Paso Del Norte will dwindle into nothingness and become an expense to the general government."

The above letter is dated El Paso Del Norte, March 31.

CONDITION OF THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.

The following is a summary of the condition of the winter wheat, just issued from the Agricultural Department: On the first week of April a considerable portion of the northern belt of the winter area was covered with snow. The condition of that visible gave promise of general exemption from winter injury, leaving the crop subject to the meteorological vicissitudes of April. In the Middle States great improvement upon the showing of last spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The prospect in the States south of Maryland is less favorable than last year, and there are indications of diminishing area in the Cotton States, although the acreage is not intended to be given in this report. Michigan, the only State of the northern border in which winter wheat is mainly grown, presents a green and vigorous growth wherever the snow has disappeared, and Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year. In Kentucky a more checkered showing is made, giving the present appearance a decidedly unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. A great improvement over last year is reported in Missouri, and a more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, as is known, very little winter wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California all point to another year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at close of winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1873.

SERIOUS FIRE—HAVOC AMONG MANSARD ROOFS.

This morning a fire broke out in the basement of the house occupied by Pay Inspector J. N. Carpenter, in Michaeler row on F street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Before the family were aware of danger the fire had reached the upper stories, and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter with difficulty escaped to the street, the latter screaming for her child which was sleeping in the mansard story of the building. On hearing the cry William Digges ran through the adjoining house and along the cornice to the burning dwelling, burst in a window, seized the nearly suffocated child, carried it out on the roof of the next house and delivered it to a colored man, who restored the child to the mother. This gentleman had his wrist severely cut by the glass or cornice. The interior of the house was almost entirely destroyed. It was the property of A. R. Shephard and insured. The flames spread to the adjoining double mansard roof of the residence of Col. Don Piatt, on the west, burning it to such an extent that it will have to be entirely removed. That gentleman's library and most of his furniture were saved from the flames, but some of the latter was injured by water. He had no insurance whatever on the house and contents. The flames also extended to the mansard roofs on the east, damaging more or less eight or ten of them. The most of the furniture in the upper stories was destroyed by fire, and that below considerably injured by water. The loss on the houses is comparatively small, with the exception of those belonging to Mr. Shepherd and Col. Piatt. One of the houses in the row was occupied by Lieut. Wheeler, of the United States Engineer Corps, and where he and his assistants were employed in completing the record of the surveys made during the last four years in Arizona, Utah and Nevada. All the surveying instruments, records, plates, photographs, &c., were saved. Harry Elliott, a young lawyer, while assisting in removing the furniture from one of the houses, fell through the opening of a winding stairway to the basement, a distance of about forty-five feet, receiving serious injuries of the spine.

CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The Treasury Department publishes the correspondence relative to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It appears therefrom that on January 3d last, Special Agent Jayne reported to Secretary Boutwell, as a result of the examination of the books of said firm, that the firm had deliberately violated every provision of the law of 1863 governing the invoicing and entering of imported merchandise paying *ad valorem* duty. The total value of invoices examined amounted to one million and three-quarters dollars, which, under the law, is plainly forfeited to the United States; not by any technical construction or far fetched interpretation, but by deliberately and systematically stating the cost of goods below the purchase price, by a false invoice, made false for no conceivable reason but to lessen the duties. The items proven in these several invoices to be undervalued when taken separately amount to about $275,000. The per centage of loss on the whole amount is therefore small, yet, says Jayne, the importations of the house are very extensive, and if the same or nearly the same percentage of fraud extends through their importations, other than those included in the statement, and on which we have positive proof, the entire loss to the revenue must have been some ten or fifteen thousand dollars per year, perhaps more.

United States District Attorney Bliss, under date of January 2d, writes to Solicitor of the Treasury Banfield, transmitting an offer of compromise made by Phelps, Dodge & Co. Davis says the investigation showed that the defendants committed two apparently distinct species of fraud. One consisted in invoicing tin shipped from Liverpool at the prices paid for it in Wales, of which undervaluation there is no means of knowing the amount, while the other species of fraud consisted in the trifling undervaluation of some single item, or class of items in an invoice in which most of the items were correct. There is no actual evidence of fraud, says Bliss, in either class prior to January, 1871. The books, neither before nor since, contain any evidence of fraud, but it is found in the memoranda and in duplicate invoices, if these ever existed, for importations prior to about January, 1871. They have been destroyed. The informer asserts the fraud extended over a period of several years, and there is considerable indirect proof that this is so in the similarity of rates and standard items before and since January, 1871, the invoices showing the same prices before 1871 in the classes of goods shown to have been undervalued since that time. Of the invoices entered since early in 1871, which are tainted with fraud, the items in which under valuations occur amount to $271,017 23, while the amount of undervaluation is $665,878. The total amount of duties lost to the government was $1,644.68. The total importations of defendants are about six millions a year. While the investigation was going on various proposals of compromise were made, but none were such that the Collector deemed it worth while to hold out hope that they would be accepted. Bliss, after careful consideration, however, recommends the acceptance of the compromise now offered, and is influenced to this course by the fact that the nominal amount claimed is so enormous in comparison with the amount of under valuation and fraud that it would be difficult to obtain a verdict for the amount claimed. The smallness of the fraud also makes the amount offered an adequate, perhaps extraordinary punishment for the offense committed. The proposition enclosed by Bliss is from the attorneys of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and while protesting that no fraudulent intent had ever been entertained by the firm towards the revenue, offered the Treasury $260,000 in currency on the sole ground that there may have been acts in connection with the entry of importations in violation of the statutes. Mr. Jayne also, on January 6th, recommended the acceptance of this offer.

A second proposition offers the same amount as a compromise of all violations of the revenue laws, and a settlement of all duties, penalties and forfeitures between the first of January, 1868, and same date 1873. This proposition was verbally rejected by Banfield, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Bliss, on February 8th, enclosed to Banfield a third proposal from the attorneys of Phelps, D. & Co., offering to compromise all violations of the revenue laws for the sum of $271,017 23. This settlement is recommended by both Bliss and Jayne. Mr. Banfield, on February 13th, writes the attorneys of Phelps, D. & Co., that the first proposition was rejected, because accompanied by asseverations of the innocence of all intent to defraud the revenue; and the second he declined to recommend because it contained a condition that the sum offered should be full satisfaction for all violations of the laws between January 1st, 1868, and January 1st, 1873, no facts being submitted to justify the Secretary of the Treasury in giving so broad a release. The third proposition is open to the same objection, and Banfield declines to recommend it. On February 17th, however, Banfield writes Secretary Boutwell that he is inclined to accept the last proposition, upon the understanding and condition that the release to be given shall cover only such of the alleged frauds as have been called to the notice of the Treasury Department by Special Agent Jayne. Mr. Boutwell, on the same day, authorized Banfield to make settlement in accordance with the terms of his letter. This proposition was accordingly transmitted to District Attorney Bliss, who, on March 4th, replied that the matters in dispute had been finally settled for the sum of $271,017 23. The final settlement is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Jayne, to the effect that his investigations covered all importations of the house for five years next preceding January 1st, 1873.

TREASURY POLICY FOR MAY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million dollars in gold on the first, third and fifth Thursday's and one million and a half on the second and fourth Thursday's in all six million dollars, and to buy five hundred thousand dollars of bonds on the first and five hundred thousand on the third Wednesday of May, in all one million dollars. The Secretary has also directed the payment without rebate, on and after Monday the 28th inst., of the interest due on bonds May 1st.

CIRCULAR TO REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon issue a circular, requiring Collectors of Internal Revenue to make two returns during the month of May, from the 1st to the 19th, and from the 19th to 31st, in order that liabilities for the new bonds may be determined.

LIFE INSURANCE DECISION.

The Supreme Court this afternoon decided the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, vs. Terry, a case of suicide by poison. The Court holds that the facts show the reason of the deceased to have been so impaired that his suicide was not his voluntary, intelligent act, and on these facts it held that the company is liable, although the policy provided against suicide.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1873.

THE ATLANTIC BANK FAILURE.

No further information, is the answer given to all inquiries at the Atlantic National bank, where Mr. Strong is endeavoring to disentangle the confused accounts. The greater number of depositors who called at the bank this morning appeared to have lost but small amounts, and none of those painful scenes occurred so often seen where large savings banks are suspended. Taintor, the defaulting cashier is married and respectably connected. His friends say his speculations were prompted by a desire to serve the bank, and that he erred through ambition, and not dishonest intent. At a meeting this morning of the Clearing House and Conference Committees of the Clearing House Associations the bank was suspended from the privileges of the Association. A full meeting of the Clearing House Association will be held this afternoon, and the bank will be expelled.

Among the prominent sufferers by the Atlantic bank defalcation is Roswell S. Burrows, a wealthy merchant of Albion, N. Y., who had $100,000 of the stock. A large number of depositors of the bank held a meeting this afternoon, J. A. Fuller presiding, and a resolution adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to co-operate with the receiver of the bank and to report to the depositors all obtainable information concerning affairs of the institution. A number of speeches were made in which much indignation was manifested against the defaulting cashier, Taintor. Severe criticisms were also passed on other officers of the bank, to whose lack of vigilance the accomplishment of the frauds was attributed. Opinions were expressed that Taintor still retained a large amount of the money obtained by him; also that the frauds had not extended through a series of years, as he asserted, but were matters of the last few days or weeks. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

A RIOT PREVENTED.

This afternoon a gang of sixty Longshoremen refused to allow a gang of New York men to go to work on the steamer Pembroke, at Jersey City, and at one time a riot was threatened, but the police appeared and prevented an outbreak.

EXPECTED STRIKE OF SHOEMAKERS.

Another secret meeting of St. Crispin and German shoemakers' societies was held to-night, but no general action decided on. It was rumored that two houses having declared an intention of not considering the question of increasing the pay of their workmen, the latter struck to-day. An early and general strike is not considered probable. Efforts are being made to get the German shoemakers' societies to act in full accord with the St. Crispins' societies.

Snow Storm in Ohio—Damage to Fruit Buds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARLISLE, OHIO, April 25, 1873.

A snow storm equalling any experienced during the past winter for severity, prevailed here to-day, doing great damage to fruit buds. Reports from all sections of the State, show the storm to be general.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Opening of the Toledo Division of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Road.

Jollification Along the Whole Route.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 24, 1873.

The opening of the Toledo division of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad, under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, was signalled to-day by a grand excursion from Mansfield to Toledo and return. The excursion train consisted of nine coaches, including Assistant General Manager Layng's special car. About three hundred and twenty representative citizens of Toledo, including the Mayor and Council, Gen. Wager Swayne, ex Governor Lee, and several members of the press, were on the train. Nearly every business interest in the city was represented. As the train passed over the road large and enthusiastic crowds greeted the excursionists at every station and road crossing. At Tiffin, about fifty leading citizens came aboard, including the city government, and at other points the crowd was swelled till the coaches were filled with invited guests. The train arrived at Mansfield 1:30 P. M., and its approach was heralded by the shrieking of steam whistles, the clangor of bells, firing of guns and other noisy demonstrations. A committee of citizens met the excursionists at the station, and Senator Sherman welcomed them in the following address:

GENTLEMEN—We have been appointed a committee by the citizens of Mansfield to receive and welcome you. You come to celebrate the opening of a new line of railway in which we all have a common interest. One branch of it reaches the navigable waters of Lake Erie at Toledo, already a city of wealth and importance, and destined to be one of the most populous cities that beautify the southern shores of the great lakes of our continent. Another branch stretches across the States of Ohio and Michigan to the shores of Lake Michigan and there points across the waters to the far Northwest. At Mansfield these lines meet the system of railroads controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, forming the largest, strongest and most productive combination of railroads in the world, spreading from New York and Philadelphia, as the great commercial and manufacturing centers of industry, like a fan, to all the leading cities in the West, and carrying to and fro from the extremities of our country productions so vast in quantity and so varied in kind that statistics can scarcely measure them or new railways be built to transport the increase. But, gentlemen, it is not of these things I came to talk to you—it is as citizens. Mansfield extends to you a hearty and sincere welcome. We have not much to show, except a busy, thriving and hopeful people. We have here a little city of ten thousand inhabitants, and hope to increase in due season. Whatever we have is yours while you stay with us. All that we hope is to make your recollections of this visit and this scene pleasant to you, so that when the road you have traversed to-day shall be—as it will be—one of the great arteries of travel, you will, when passing our sloping hills, recall with satisfaction this opening day.

General Wager Swayne and Major Jones, of Toledo, responded briefly, thanking Mansfield for its splendid reception, and auguring most favorable results in a business point of view, as well as social advantage from the new connection, by iron rails, of the promising metropolis of the Northwest with the live little city of the interior. The Pennsylvania Company was spoken of with high commendation, and the projectors and builders of the road remembered with due meed of praise.

Tiffin was mentioned as an enterprising city by the way. Hon. W. P. Noble, of Tiffin, responded for that city, prophesying a new era in business enterprise and success, dating from the completion of the road.

The speakers were all heartily applauded. The Great Western band of Toledo, and the Mansfield band, then led a very large procession in carriages and on foot to the St. James Hotel, where dinner was served. There was also a display of the capacity of the Holly water works in throwing water, and many persons visited the public buildings and other points of interest.

The train departed on the return trip at 4:30 P. M., about fifty citizens of Mansfield accompanying the excursionists to Toledo. Many flags were flying in the city and the occasion was made quite a holiday. The excursion was under the general management of Assistant General Manager Layng, of the Pennsylvania Company. The distance from Mansfield to Toledo by this route is eighty-six miles.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Employee Killed at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 27, 1873.

James Murphy, a employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed last night by falling off a train and being run over. His body was dragged for some distance until it reached Licking bridge, where it fell into the river.

Seriously Injured Internally.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, April 27, 1873.

One of our citizens, Bartley Smith, while removing a portion of his house, on Friday, was caught in such a way as to cause him serious internal injuries. It is thought this afternoon that he cannot recover.

An Old Man, His Daughter and Five Children Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 27, 1873.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night a fire occurred about two miles south of Otis, a small station at the crossing of the L., N. A. and C. and Lake Shore Railroads, in which an old man, aged seventy, named Klees, together with his daughter and five children were burned to death. The origin of the fire is not known.

Terrible Accident to a Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HAZLETON, IND., April 27, 1873.

Marquis Ford, a respectable farmer, residing about four miles east of this place, met with a terrible accident last night, causing his death this morning. He had brought in a load of wheat, which he exchanged for flour. After transacting his business, contrary to his usual custom he visited a saloon, and it is supposed was under the influence of liquor when starting home last night. At one point the road is very rough, and runs along a deep embankment. Over this his horses plunged, throwing him to the ground, and piling wagon and load upon him, breaking his back and crushing his ribs. In this terrible condition he remained conscious till found this morning by his father, who could not extricate him until he received assistance from neighbors. The unfortunate man expired at 11:30 this morning.

Woman Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—A woman named Jenny Haggerty, a paralytic, was burned to death in her sleeping room about midnight to-night. She occupied a tenement, the passage to which led through a stable loft; the stable was burned isolating her from assistance. The damage to the property was slight.

CRIMES.

A Desperado Secured by Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, April 28, 1873.

Charles Sesher, who, in company with James Robinson, committed the assault on Mrs. Barnett, at Hanging Rock, Thursday night, came back to Hanging Rock from Kentucky, where he had decamped to. The citizens arrested him and wound him around with bed cords and turned him over to the officers. He was such a desperate case that the establishments at Hanging Rock ordered their men to quit work and scour the country in search of him. Sesher and Robinson were both tried before the Mayor to-day for assault with attempt to commit rape, and bound over to Court. Sesher's bail is one thousand and Robinson's five hundred dollars.

Attempted Suicide at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1873.

A young married woman named Barbier attempted to commit suicide last night by swallowing a large quantity of morphine, but by powerful emetics and a stomach pump her life was saved.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1873.

The notorious G. E. Graham has again been arrested, charged with stealing a horse, saddle and bridle from Willard M. Vaugh, of Arcola, Indiana, last night.

Two Cases of Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Two cases of suicide were reported here to-day. Miss Crawford, a beautiful and estimable lady, living with her brother at 643 West Washington street, hung herself this forenoon, during the absence of the family at church, to a hook in her closet, and was found quite dead. She had been for some time an invalid, and was undoubtedly laboring under temporary aberation of mind. This afternoon John Coffee, a laboring man, blew the top of his head off with a shot-gun at his boarding-house, corner of Maxwell and Clinton streets. Whisky is said to be the cause.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Progress of the Lake Erie and Louisville Line.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, April 26, 1873.

It is understood here that the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad will be completed to Cambridge City, Indiana, this year. A force of graders have commenced on the line between St. Marys, Ohio, and Union City, Indiana, and as soon as the weather settles work will begin in earnest. The work of laying iron between Lima and St. Marys, is progressing slowly, owing to so much rain. J. H. Burgoon, Superintendent, and E. L. Bennett, Chief Engineer, have this portion of the line in charge, and will reach St. Marys in as short a time as possible.

Catholic Bishop Consecrated at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 27.—Rev. W. H. Gross was to-day consecrated Bishop of Savannah at the Cathedral, in the presence of an immense congregation. An imposing procession moved from the Arch Episcopal residence to the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. There were present fifty clergy and sixty seminarians, besides numerous altar boys. The altars were very brilliant. Most Rev. J. R. Baley, Archbishop of Baltimore, was consecrator, with Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, as senior assistant, and Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, junior assistant; Rev. John Foley as assistant priest; Fathers Volz and Lee as deacons of honor; the deacon of mass was Father Lyman, and sub-deacon Father Bartlett. Bishops Wood of Philadelphia, Shanahan of Harrisburg, Mullin of Erie, Domenec of Pittsburgh and Williams of Boston, were present. The sermon was preached by Father Wayrick, of the Redemptorist order. Haydn's coronation mass was rendered by eighty choristers. The ceremonies, which were very imposing, were commenced at 11 A. M. and were concluded at 3 P. M.

A Long Standing Oversight.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Evening Post* has a letter from Newfoundland which states that a clause in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which has passed almost unnoticed, provides that at the end of the first twenty years the government of Newfoundland has the right of purchasing the line at a valuation. The first twenty years terminates in 1875. The company recently applied to the government to have this clause rescinded, and their possession be thus continued for the next thirty years, but the government, under the most eminent legal advice in London, holding that they have the right to purchase the line at the cost of the plant, without paying anything for the good-will or valuation of profits, have refused. The receipt of this intelligence in London caused the stock of the company to fall from twenty pounds to fourteen pounds, but after the panic abated somewhat it rose to seventeen pounds.

Young Man Burns Himself Alive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CORWIN, OHIO, April 28, 1873.

Near this place last evening, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, Richard Williamson built a large log heap fire in an old log house, then stripped himself of his clothing and cast his body on the burning pile, and was burned alive. He was twenty-eight years of age and respectably connected. He leaves a wife and one child.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Civil War in France Apprehended.

New York World Special.]

LONDON, April 25.—The gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war. The Monarchists are determined to oust President Thiers at any cost.

The Cholera at Vienna.

New York Herald Special.]

VIENNA, April 25.—Twenty cases of spasmodic cholera were brought to the hospital yesterday, five of which proved fatal. An effort is being made to conceal the fact of the appearance of the disease in the city.

Revolt of Volunteers in Madrid.

MADRID, April 25.—During the afternoon eleven battalions of volunteers revolted and fired on Gen. Contreras, who escaped, but four others were killed and several wounded. Shots were fired during the night in various portions of the city, and volunteers broke into the hall of Congress, where the Permanent Committee was in session, but they sought safety in flight. Marshal Serrano and a number of his political friends concealed themselves. On Thursday the government dissolved the Permanent Committee and the city became more tranquil. Lieutenant General Socias has been appointed Captain General of Madrid in place of General Pavia, resigned.

Exodus from Spain—Federal Republican Demonstration—Workingmen's Strike.

LONDON, April 25.—Owing to the troubled condition of Spain a great number of families are leaving the country. The steamers arriving here and in French ports are crowded with refugees.

MADRID, April 25.—A formidable demonstration will soon be made by the Federal Republicans in this city. Brigadier General Padios has recaptured a large amount of property taken by the Carlist Chief Saballs. The journeymen masons of Barcelona, on a strike to-day, formed a procession, which passed through the principal streets of the city. Many other workingmen have been compelled to join in the strike.

The German Clergy Bill Passed—Emperor William Going to St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day passed the bill for the control of the clergy.

The German Parliament has ordered the withdrawal, on the first day of January, 1875, of all bank notes not of the new imperial standard.

The Emperor William left this city to-day for St. Petersburg. He stays over night at Konigsberg. Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for His Majesty's reception.

The Disorder in Madrid—A Massacre Apprehended.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

MADRID, April 27.—The ultras demand the establishment of the Commune and are engaged in hunting down members of the Permanent Commission. Sagasta was surrounded in the street by armed men, the leader bearing a Phyrgian cap on a bayonet. Secerra was arrested in the house of Serrano's mother. Figuerola was imprisoned yesterday. The increasing fury of the ultras must necessarily lead to a massacre as the monarchial volunteers are disposed to fight against the execution of the decree for disarming them.

MADRID, April 27.—The Minister of Finance has announced that arrangements have been made for the payment of Treasury bills due at end of May—one-third in specie and two thirds in new acceptances, payable one month from date.

The band commanded by the famous chief Aaballs has been routed, and its leader has disappeared. Captain General Velarde has ordered the inhabitants of country districts invaded by Carlists to abandon their farms and houses and retire into the cities, with all the provisions they can carry.

MADRID, April 26.—The *Official Gazette* announces that Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, crossed into France from Spain Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently. In one engagement their loss in wounded was over 100 men.

Rumors of a modification of the Ministry are current. It is said the present government, with the exception of Figueras, Pi Y Margall and Castelar, will retire, and Contreras, Estebanez, Garcia, Lopez and Rispa or other advanced Federalists succeed the retiring members.

American Commissioners to Vienna—The Alleged Corruption.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

VIENNA, April 27.—There is much excitement here over the suspension of corruptly appointed American Commissioners. There is a report that the assistant of the head Commissioner borrowed money of a man who obtained a refreshment contract, and operated with others in a similar way. The new men are already at their duties and are socially of better position.

LONDON, April 27.—The scandal in relation to the appointment of the American Vienna Exposition Commission occupies public attention in Vienna. The subject is being discussed in the journals. General Van Buren has addressed to President Grant a strong remonstrance against his suspension. It is openly charged that he was cognizant of the exactions. The suspended Commissioners are disposed to deny the authority of Minister Jay to temporarily remove them. An editorial in the *Neue Freie Presse* quotes Minister Jay as its authority, and evidently inspired by him, alleges that large sums were paid to the suspended Commissioners before leaving America by a number of large firms for various concessions. The money was accepted on the pretext of a subscription for the erection of a model school house, and the journal ironically remarks: "They thus exhibit the fruits of that institution." It mentions that two restaurant keepers, Germans, paid each one thousand dollars for the school house. Minister Jay and General Van Buren have evidently been at variance from the beginning, and the delay and disorganization in the American department of the Exposition is a necessary consequence. The list of American exhibitors and the plan of allotment of space to them are not forthcoming. It is reported they were sent from London by express and are lost, but it is probable they are among the official papers that Gen. Meyer refuses to deliver to the newly appointed Commissioners.

The *Daily Telegraph* explorer in Assyria has met with great success. He has found eighty new inscriptions, including histories known and hitherto unknown of Assyrian kings. Among his discoveries is a highly important tablet containing a collection of proverbs in two languages, which will aid in the further elucidation of the whole class of inscriptions. Many of the inscriptions have definite dates.

Assembly Elections in France—Success of Radical Candidates.

PARIS, April 27.—The election of deputy, to fill the vacant seat for this city in the Assembly, was held to-day. The vote cast was unusually large. The following are the latest returns: M. Barodet, radical, 166,000; Baron Stoffel, conservative, 127,000; Count De Remusat, supporter of President Thiers, 25,000. The official returns will probably differ little from these figures, which ensure the election of M. Barodet. Large and animated crowds are in the streets, notwithstanding a cold rain, awaiting the latest news and eagerly discussing the result. Elections were held to-day in Marseilles and Bordeaux, in which the radical candidates were also successful.

Reception of the German Emperor at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The German Emperor arrived in this city to-day, and was received with extraordinary honors. He was met at Gatschina, thirty miles hence, by the Czar and Grand Duke, who accompanied him to the city. The two Emperors made their entrance in the presence of immense crowds of people, who manifested the greatest enthusiasm. Emperor William first reviewed the regiment of which he is honorary colonel, and was then conducted to the winter palace, where he was formally received by the Court with the most imposing ceremonies. The Czar presented him his portrait, a sword of honor, the Cross of St. George, the Iron Cross for merit, with the additional inscription "for valor," and an inkstand and vases in *lapis lazuli*.

Alleged Violation of International Law.

LONDON, April 26.—The London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist committee in this city who are collecting funds for Don Carlos, as it is claimed to be in violation of international law.

The War in Sumatra to be Resumed.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The government has ordered fourteen steamers to proceed immediately to Sumatra and co-operate with the Dutch troops in their movements against the Atcheenese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for troops.

Result of the Assembly Elections in France.

PARIS, April 28.—The following are the final returns of the election in this city yesterday, to fill the vacant seat in the National Assembly: Barodet, 180,146; Remusat, 135,406; Stoffel, 27,058. The previous announcement that Remusat received the least number of votes was a clerical error. The elections in the departments of Correso, Jura and Marne were carried by the Republicans, and in Morbitian by the Catholic party. Barodet's election to the Assembly will probably cause a change of the Ministry. M. Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leon Say, Minister of Finance, and Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, are expected to resign. Cassimer Periere, formerly Minister of the Interior, and M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, are talked of as probable members of the new Cabinet.

PARIS, April 28, Evening.—The total result of the voting in Paris and other parts of France, yesterday, to fill vacancies in the Assembly, was the election of three Radicals, four Republicans and one Legitimist. All the journals, except the Radical organs, express surprise at the vote in the Department of the Seine. The Conservative papers say it is due to Thiers's leaning to the Left, and the Republican journals attribute it to mistakes in the Assembly. The *Bien Public* looks upon Barodet's triumph as a serious event, but repudiates the idea that its party is discouraged. The monarchial press generally regard the election as a terrible awakening for the conservatives. *Le Temps* pronounces it a warning to the government. The moderate republicans, who supported Count de Remusat, are embarrassed by his defeat. M. de Remusat has expressed a desire to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but President Thiers has induced him to remain in office.

Count de Remusat's Electoral Committee this afternoon visited President Thiers, who appeared to be discouraged. It is reported that when the President first received news of the Count's defeat he retired to his room and remained one hour alone. There are fears that the Right in the Assembly will now insist on restricting and otherwise modifying universal suffrage. The Bonapartist journals declare that the Conservative Republic is dead.

White frost has destroyed the vines in the vicinity of Lyons. The disaster is similar to that of 1817.

Debate on Taxation in English House of Commons.

LONDON, April 29, 3 A. M.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Smith moved that before deciding on the further reduction of indirect taxation the House demand of the government a declaration of its views respecting the adjustment of imperial and local taxation. Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote and Messrs. Fawcett, Massey, Goschen and several others made speeches. The debate, which was somewhat acrimonious, was protracted to a late hour and was adjourned until Thursday.

Atlantic Cable Amalgamation—Excitement in Paris.

LONDON, April 27, 5:30 A. M.—The Anglo-American, French and Newfoundland Cable Companies agreed yesterday to an amalgamation of their interests.

Special dispatches to the London morning journals of to-day represent that the success of Barodet had created an immense impression in Paris. The city and provinces are agitated. A panic prevailed on the Bourse yesterday, and patrols were required to maintain order in the suburbs during the afternoon and night. Reports of changes in the ministry are contradicted.

The Carlists Giving Up the Contest.

LONDON, April 28.—Reports are in circulation that the Carlists intend to withdraw from Spain and give up the struggle for the present.

Illness of the Pope—His Condition Alarming.

ROME, April 28.—The Pope passed a restless night. The anxiety in regard to his condition is renewed.

Cabmen of Vienna on a Strike.

VIENNA, April 28.—The cabmen have struck, in consequence of a disagreemet with the authorities in regard to the tariff of fares. They are threatened with fine, imprisonment and loss of their licenses if they persist in the strike.

Frederick, Crown Prince o[illegible]mark, has arrived in this city.

BANK FAILURE.

Defaulting Cashier—The Old Story of Stock Speculations—The Institution Literally Cleaned Out.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Rumors began to circulate in Wall street to-day soon after noon concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National bank. The bank originally started twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The bank sustained severe losses soon after its opening by the depreciation of securities which it held as collateral for loans, and which were not redeemed; consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing House, which was first advised of its condition to-day. Although the Clearing House officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosures which took place at about one o'clock, when F. L. Taintor, cashier, stepped in, and after asking for Mr. Tappan, chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds and lost in stock speculations. Tappan, who is President of the Gallatin National bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelation, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs, on the part of the Clearing House Committee, which is authorized to take such course for protection of banks and the public. Taintor, the cashier, told Tappan he had come to him, because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The reason of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise a cry for their money. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars, at 2:50 gained an entrance and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the thieving of men who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent; but with that and one or two other trifling exceptions the affair passed off very quietly. The Directors, who were to have made an examination in the afternoon of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end under difficult auspices, merely stood around, seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the bank's insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not found any deficiency existing either in them or in the cash. The Examining Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hayes, Hunter and Perkins, gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out those bad and figured up as nearly as possible the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets. While they were engaged in this work a messenger was sent for a warrant upon which to hold Taintor, who was actively assisting the committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. United States Deputy Marshal Purvis arrived at about five o'clock at the bank and awaited orders from the examiners to make the arrest. At about seven the work was finished and it was found that the deficit, independent of capital and surplus, amounted to $604,000. About $180,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of the losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that besides using the funds of the bank for purposes of speculation, he had also spouted $162,000 of private securities left for safe keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in a drawer representing $75,000 of gold as assets. The money and securities of the establishment had been effectually cleaned out and the drawers and pigeon holes in safe used for their accommodation were almost empty. So the Examining Committee found their labors comparatively light. As the concern had gone to smash, it took them but little time to wade through the ruins. It was found that among the depositors the State figures as a creditor to the amount of $30,000, which had been placed there as having been derived from canal tolls. The Western Union Telegraph Company kept an account averaging about $15,000. At the time of the failure the total amount of deposits, as computed by the Examining Committee, was $516,000. It was thought that the depositors out of the assets of the bank, will realize about fifty per cent. of their money, and if stockholders can stand the assessments for which they are liable the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

Taintor, the cashier, was committed to Ludlow street jail. He admitted using $400,000 in stock speculations, chiefly in Pacific Mail.

THE HUNTED MODOCS.

Uncertainty Concerning the Whereabouts of the Savages—General Border War Still Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night gives news from the Lava Bed to April 24. Nothing particularly interesting. Colonel Perry's cavalry returned from a scout unattacked, and are convinced no Indians have left the Lava Bed. Donald McKay reports forty Modocs encamped in the big caves, four miles southeast of the first battle field. The Modocs must come out for water where McKay's Indians are posted as pickets. It is thought desperate fighting will be required to dislodge the Modocs. Captured squaws say that in the first fight an Indian picked up a shell and chewed the fuse, when it exploded, blowing his head off, cutting John Schonchin in two and killing another. A general border war is feared, owing to bad faith with the Indians on reservations and the encouragement received so far from the examples of the Modocs.

Meachan is recovering and has left the hospital. Capt. Egan is also recovering.

LATER.—Donald McKay has just returned to camp, and says the Modocs have left the Lava Bed. No fighting since the 17th.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch from Yreka, just received, says: Men have gone into the lava bed to bring away the body of Lieut. Sherwood, which will be sent east. Neither the cavalry nor Warm Spring Indians found the trail of the Modocs on their scout at first, but the Warm Springs finally found the Modocs' retreat. McKay crawled upon them and counted forty, including squaws, but didn't deem it expedient to make an attack. The Warm Springs and troops expected to attack the Modocs on the night of the 23d. In the first day's battle Bogus Charley and Hooker Jim were wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A special courier arrived at Yreka late last night from the Lava Bed. The opinion prevailed at headquarters that the Modocs will not make another stand but break up into small parties and must be hunted in detail, making all summer's work for the cavalry. Jeff. C. Davis and staff reached Yreka in the afternoon and proceeded immediately to the front.

General Davis will leave Yreka for the Lava Bed to-morrow. A rumor from Hot Spring valley says that a settler, named Wagner, was murdered by the Pit River Indians. No particulars.

THE WRECKED SHIP.

Slow Work in Recovering Bodies of Lost Passengers.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—Three bodies were recovered from the Atlantic wreck on Saturday. The body of a woman was found on the bottom, a few yards from the sunken hull, with her eyes picked out. Otherwise the body was in a good state of preservation. Nothing was done at the wreck yesterday, there being too much undertow for the divers. Captain Sheridan says his men could have brought up more bodies from the wreck if the New York Wrecking Company had permitted the removal of goods and luggage floating in the steerage. Scarcely anything was done by the New York Wrecking Company last week in saving cargo. On Saturday they brought up a few cases of hardware. An attempt was made to blow off a portion of the vessel's side, but it was not successful. Another attempt was to be made this morning. Captains Williams and Merritt went to Prospect to-day, where they will remain for a few days. Persons visiting the wreck yesterday say that on looking into the side lights they perceived a large trunk floating by, and while looking through a port hole the body of a boy with light hair floated past. A rumor was current last night that the body of Mrs. Fisher, for the recovery of which $500 is offered, was found at sea by a vessel.

FROM IRONTON, OHIO.

Outrage by Desperadoes—Disarrangement of the Mails—Fruit Prospects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO., April 25, 1873.

At Hanging Rock last night Charles Sesher and James Robinson, both drunk, visited the house of Elizabeth Barrett, stoned the house, smashed in the door and with an ax compelled Miss Barrett to follow them. A warrant was sworn out and Marshal Morgan, Sheriff Merrill and Constable Hornbuck, of Ironton, were soon at the scene of the outrage and arrested Robinson, who is in jail. Sesher is still at large. They are supposed to be the same parties who fired at Mr. Willard and Deputy Sheriff Miller some time ago. One of them has served a term in the Penitentiary already.

Our business men are very much vexed over the mail derangement. Our mails are so delayed since the contractor went back on his contract that the people are talking of getting up a subscription to send some prominent man to Washington, to see if something cannot be done. Where is Colonel Harlan?

We had a splendid prospect for fruit of all kinds, but it is found this cold snap will cause it to drop off, as it is so far advanced.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Fifty Barrel Well Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHRAKLEY, PA., April 25, 1873.

Well No. 2 on Gettinger farm, owned by Levis & Brawdy and J. B. Poor, of Pittsburgh, is pumping fifty barrels per day.

Abadonment of the Wabash and Erie Canal by the Managers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 25, 1873.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company was held at Lafayette, Ind., last night. After hearing the report of the General Manager in regard to the financial condition of the company, a preamble and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no officer of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company shall have power to incur any expense or create any obligation by which the express liabilities of the company may be incurred.

This is a virtual abandonment of the canal, as it is now in such a condition that in a short time it must become useless. The counties of Cass, Carroll and Huntingdon have refused to aid in repairs, as authorized by the law passed by the Legislature at its last session. The loss of this canal will be a serious one for the Wabash valley.

Darwinism Exemplified—A Monstrosity.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 26, 1873.

Darwin's connecting link made its appearance here yesterday, a child being born that was partly human and partly monkey. It has no neck, its ears resting on its shoulders. Its limbs and a portion of its body are human and well formed, but the upper part and head are animal, and are covered with a yellowish brown hair. Its eyes are set in the highest part of its head. Its ears are animal. The monstrosity was born dead.

More Indian Troubles Anticipated.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA, April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter among the settlements in this portion of the State, lately disappeared, well armed, to the mountains. It is supposed they have gone to join the Stein mountain bands, from whom trouble is anticipated. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains eastward and southward several nights past. Indians hereabouts profess ignorance concerning them. Large numbers of Piutes are still in this vicinity perfectly quiet.

ATROCIOUS MURDER NEAR PORT PERRY.

A YOUNG GIRL OUTRAGED AND BEATEN TO DEATH.

Particulars of the Foul Deed.

Finding of the Body in the Woods—Escape of the Perpetrators—Description of the Supposed Murderers—Their Movements After the Tragedy—Pursuit of the Citizens, etc., etc.

A dispatch, dated at Port Perry, on the Monongahela river, was received Monday afternoon, by Mayor Blackmore, stating that a little girl had been murdered at Saltsburg, and requesting that a watch be kept for two suspicious looking men who were traveling afoot towards this city, the intimation being that they were the perpetrators of the deed. Beside their ill looks, the men were described as wearing caps and jean suits, and one of them having chin whiskers. A reporter from the COMMERCIAL visited Saltsburg last evening and obtained the following particulars of

THE FOUL DEED.

From all the facts that can be gathered the horrible act was perpetrated shortly after ten o'clock in the morning, although it was not witnessed by any one except the fiends engaged in it, and the poor victim was not discovered until after twelve o'clock. The people in the neighborhood of the murder have taken every precaution to prepare for a full investigation of the crime, and every fact connected with it, and every trace that may aid in the discovery of the criminals are treasured up. It is long since we have been called upon to report such an atrocious murder as this, and it is necessary for the protection of life that every effort be made to bring the guilty wretches to prompt punishment.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

Saltsburg is a little village situated on the line of the Connellsville Railroad and bank of the Monongahela river, about one and a half miles above Port Perry, and about twelve miles from Pittsburgh. The scene of the murder is on the first ledge of the hill, back of the town, and, it is said, hardly more than three hundred yards from a dwelling. It is thought somewhat singular that no screams were heard from the innocent victim, as not more than one hundred and fifty yards distant seven carpenters were at work erecting a house, yet the noise from the constant use of the coal tipples near by may have drowned any cries that might have been made. More than that, the examination of the physicians showed that such blows were struck as may have rendered the girl insensible, and thus prevented any outcry.

THE VICTIM,

Lizzie Kline, was about fifteen years of age, and an adopted daughter of Mr. Chris. Kline, with whom she lived, somewhat over a mile back of Saltsburg, on the hill. Her father's name was Mess, and he is said to reside in Ohio, while her mother is dead. Lizzie, who was raised in Saltsburg, and well known there, was a bright, intelligent and pleasant girl, and was much thought of by all her acquaintances. Mr. Kline, about a year ago, secured a home of his own in the locality mentioned, and Lizzie was a regular weekly attendant at the store of Mr. J. A. Shanks, where she purchased the provisions for the family. She was

LAST SEEN BEFORE THE MURDER

at about ten o'clock, when she parted with some friends, and by the usual path over the hill started for her home. She arrived at Mr. Shank's store about nine o'clock, made her purchases and after some pleasant conversation started with a friend to visit a family in the upper end of the town. As stated, she started home at about ten o'clock, and nothing more was heard of her until the discovery of the murder, shortly after twelve o'clock. From the distance to the spot where the tragedy was committed it is surmised that hardly ten minutes had elapsed from the time she parted with her friend until she was attacked.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE DEED

Was made by Mrs. Kline, who, becoming alarmed at the long absence of the girl, started to town in search of her. Coming over the hill to the spot referred to, her horror may be imagined when she found the child lying senseless upon the ground, her head a mass of blood and covered with wounds. The clothing was partly torn from her, showing a struggle, and her limbs were bare. This was shortly after twelve o'clock, so that she laid perhaps two hours before discovery.

The cries of Mrs Kline brought the carpenters heretofore mentioned as at work on the building, as also the men working at the coal tipples. The sight blanched the cheeks of the sturdy sons of toil, and their tears flowed in sympathy, while in their hearts they cried for vengeance on the fiends who could do such a deed. The almost breathless body was carried to the house of August Oberly, and Dr. Majinie was soon brought to her, quickly followed by Drs. Vankirk and Taylor. Nothing could be done for the sufferer, and without being able to tell a word about the frightful deed, or to bid her friends good by, she died at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Examination showed the skull to be fractured in two places, and in the opinion of the physicians the first blow was struck on the right temple with the fist.

THE IMPLEMENTS OF MURDER.

Citizens at once instituted an investigation, examined the ground and made every search and inquiry likely to point to the perpetrators. Two stones lately pulled from the earth were found containing hair and some spatters of blood, and also a stick of wood apparently torn from a fence rail, all of which were evidently used in beating the brains out of the innocent girl. Marks of the feet of two men were found, and these were measured and all marks noted. Under the shelf of a rock some distance from the spot where the murder was committed, there was considerable tramping, as though the perpetrators had been consulting there what to do. Several articles were found also which may aid in placing the deed on the guilty parties.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS ABOUT.

The inquiry as to who might be the perpetrators developed facts pointing very strongly to two strangers who had been in the vicinity. Some time after ten o'clock they came down the hill, bid "good day" to the carpenters, at work, and followed the railroad track in the direction of this city. In Saltsburg they asked where drink could be had—did not want water—and were referred to Port Perry. Their "hard" appearance attracted attention and immediately upon the discovery of the murder they were of course suspected. Citizens followed them, and found that they stopped and took a drink at McGeavy's in the upper end of Port Perry. One of them in paying for the drinks presented a one dollar bill, and in doing so showed, by the way he held the note and then the change, that he was short-sighted. Afterwards they met a third party, and the three took dinner at a tavern between Brinton and Port Perry. They sneaked off without paying for the meals. Next heard of them they had been in taverns in Braddock's Borough, and finally an employee of the Railroad saw men such as was described to him—three of them—near Salt Works station, on their way to this city. No further trace of them was obtained, but it was believed that they would reach the city about dark last evening.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEN.

People who saw these men do not agree entirely in their descriptions of them. Some think they both wore caps and jeans suits, but others say they had felt hats. Mrs. Shanks, who was attracted by their villainous appearance, is confident one of them wore a light colored felt hat. They wore chin whiskers, and one of them has very dark complexion. A dispatch received from McKeesport last night describes one as follows: "Medium sized man, dark complexion, small goatee, moustache, is a little lame in left leg, two marks on forehead; he gave such a name as Pool to painters, and asked them to call and see him at paint shop near Union Depot. He said he worked at Lyons's, No. 7 Fifth avenue."

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE MURDER.

The excitement in the neighborhood and for miles around the locality of the murder is intense, and if the perpetrators were to be caught there it would go hard with them. Citizens feel that their lives and property are not safe, and they are determined that every effort shall be made to search this case to the death. No answer having been received to the first telegram sent to the Mayor, during the afternoon two citizens came to the city to procure the aid of the police in arresting the suspected parties. Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Kennedy, of Saltsburg, visited the Mayor's office and also the Coroner. Two officers visited the Connellsville depot, but learned nothing of the men. Further than this no effort, so far as we can learn, has been made by our authorities in the matter. Here is one of the most terrible murders that has been committed in Allegheny county for years. The men who for good reasons are suspected of the deed, when last heard of were making direct to this city. They may commit further outrages here, and yet no active steps are taken by a police force numbering one hundred and sixty men, and whose pay roll amounts to $16,000 per month. There appears to be a perfect apathy existing. As in the case of the Safe Deposit robbery, the "detectives" cannot have the excuse that they were not asked to do the work. The fact is, they don't need to be asked, they need a head over them that will order them to duty, and see that they do it. On the receipt of the first intelligence, it will be thought by our people that the Chief of Police or one under him should have gone to the scene at once, and learning the facts should have detailed a sufficient number of men to "work up the case." Instead of this nothing whatever is done, no word is sent, no further particulars are asked, and not even a movement is made until citizens from the scene of the butchery come personally and appeal for help. Then, even then, what have we? Why a walk of two officers to the depot and back. Is this proper conduct of the police authorities?

It is to be hoped that the Mayor and chief of police will, without further delay, take such steps as will leave no stone unturned to bring to justice the villians who may even now be in our midst. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Aggregate Cash Valuation about $300,000,000.

This Board held another session Monday, but beyond the reception of reports from the various wards, no business was transacted. The report from the Sixteenth ward was presented by Mr. McElroy and adopted. Mr. Kremer presented the report from the Eleventh ward, which was adopted. Mr. Larimer submitted the report from the Twenty-fourth ward, which was also adopted.

Mr. Irvin was placed on the Twenty-second ward Committee instead of Mr. Speer, who was excused.

The chair appointed Messrs. Lewis, Wenke and Strain the Special Committee on the Fourteenth ward assessments, the previous committee having neglected thus far to make the revision.

Mr. Newman offered a resolution giving reporters of the press permission to publish all valuations as soon as they shall have been completed. The resolution was laid on the table, for the reason that the *cash* valuations would only be calculated to mislead the public, until the common divisor is given for ascertaining the *equalized* valuations. It may interest those who understand the process of calculation to know that the number *fifteen* will likely be the common divisor—in other words, that the aggregate cash valuations of the city will exceed $300,000,000, or fifteen times the present assessed valuations. Should this be the "common divisor," then each taxpayer will have to pay upon one-fifteenth of the cash valuation returned by himself, or (if he has made no return) as fixed by the Board of Revision. Until all the wards are returned, and the aggregate footed up, it cannot be known exactly what the divisor will be; but it will hardly be below the figure stated.

A Pittsburg Lawyer in Trouble.

Wm. Linn, of the Pittsburgh bar, was arrested Monday morning and taken to Washington county, on an attachment for contempt of the court of that county. Mr. Linn, formerly administrator of the estate of Wm. R. Oliver, refused to obey an order of the court to pay over to his successor moneys belonging to the estate to the amount of some three thousand two hundred dollars. The attachment requires Mr. Linn to disburse within ten days, or be committed to the county jail, and it is understood that he prefers the latter alternative.

FIRES IN THE COUNTY FOR 1872.

Annual Report of Fire Marshal Butler—Total Losses, $520,298—Insurance Paid, $271,566—Interesting Statistics.

Fire Marshal Butler Monday filed his annual report of the operations of his department for the year ending March 23, 1873:

STATISTICS.

During the year covered by this report there occurred 326 fires. The great majority of these fires were trivial in their nature, and in but few cases was the destruction total. The value of property where fires took place amounted to $1,912,255 84, of which property to the amount of $899,611 36 had no insurance upon it whatever. The total amount of insurance upon property burned or partially destroyed, was $1,012,644 48, and the total value of that destroyed was $520,298 18; on this loss insurance was paid to the amount of $271,566 27, leaving a balance of $22,000 yet to be adjusted.

A detail of the items making up the totals just given will be found herewith:

	Gross Losses.	Ins. Paid.
Oil and oil refineries	$39,071 32	$10,119 00
Iron mills, machine shops, etc	9,316 99	7,731 98
Saw and planing mills	59,791 41	20,516 41
Glass and lead works	82,833 71	59,276 11
Schools and churches	4,964 01	381 01
Dwellings and goods	60,374 83	27,551 26
Hotels, taverns and breweries	17,534 77	13,707 27
Miscellaneous	237,411 15	132,283 29
Total	$520,298 18	$271,566 27
Insurance unadjusted		22,000 00
Loss not insured		248,731 91

Of the buildings totally or partially burned, 8 were oil refineries. Other losses were as follows: 1 oil tank, 11 oil cars, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 machine shops, 5 iron mills, 3 saw mills, 2 planing mills, 1 saw and grist mill, 1 glass factory, 1 lead factory, 3 churches, 3 school houses, 5 hotels, 2 breweries, 7 tanneries.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE FOR PAST NINE YEARS.

A table showing the gross losses and insurance paid thereon during the past nine years is submitted:

	Gross Losses.	Insurance Paid.	Per Cent.
1865 (7 months)	$266,128 09	$126,451 00	47½
1866	741,225 00	335,014 00	45
1867	868,150 00	500,582 00	57½
1868	815,559 00	311,264 00	38
1869	625,842 00	385,405 00	61½
1870	842,564 00	438,092 00	51½
1871	1,349,727 00	684 799 00	50 4-5
1872	664,799 00	355,472 31	53⅜
1873	520,298 00	271,566 00	52 1-5

CASUALTIES.

There were fifteen deaths resulting from fire, and sixteen accidents during the past year, a list of which are given in the report. The Marshal says:

Your honors will note the many accidents, generally fatal, caused by the use of so-called burning fluids, non-explosive oils, &c. Scarcely a week passes that the public journals do not report such cases. I have endeavored, as far as existing legislation allowed, to throw such safeguards around the manufacture and sale of burning oils, as I thought my duty to the public demanded. It is with pleasure I note the creation, by the last Legislature, of the office of Oil Inspector for this county. When it shall please the Governor to fill the office, I feel that the incumbent will have plenty to do, and if the duties of the office are carefully performed, the Coroner will not be called upon so frequently to perform his melancholy duties.

ARSON.

But few of the fires which occurred during the year were caused by incendiaries. One man was arrested for arson. He was tried in our Criminal Court. The case was dismissed for want of evidence.

PERSONS NOTIFIED.

During the year myself and deputies notified 153 persons to remove and alter certain buildings and nuisances which, in the opinion of the Fire Marshal, endangered property by fire.

THE LARGEST FIRE.

The most extensive fire of the year occurred at the machine works of Hartupee, Wylie & Co., on River avenue, near Pine street, Allegheny city. Property to the amount of $90,604 was lost. The insurance paid was $35,000. The fire took place October 11th, 1872.

SUGGESTIONS.

It is with regret that I call attention to the fact that many of our school houses are but illy prepared to withstand the ravages of fire, should such a calamity come upon any of them. Narrow staircases, small hall ways, doors opening "in" and these sometimes locked during the hours that the schools are in session, unite in confirming my impression that many improvements tending to the safety of the inmates as well as the property could be made. The matter demands immediate attention.

Of the several districts of the county, outside of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, I desire particularly to direct the attention of the authorities and the people of McKeesport to the great necessity of immediately providing the borough with at least one fire engine. Recent experiences in the way of fire should make those interested act speedily toward the end referred to.

BRICELAND CAPTURED.

He Suffers from Cold and Hunger.

Henry Briceland, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the Washington county jail on Saturday, the 19th inst., was recaptured on Friday evening last about one mile east of Colliers Station, on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad. He had taken refuge for the day in the hay loft of Messrs. Robert and Alfred Caldwell, where he was discovered by the brothers. They demanded his surrender, and Briceland gave up with barely a word. He was much exhausted, having suffered from cold and hunger, and although he asked to be released, he was willing to go with his captors when they announced that it was their duty to take him. At the solicitation of the prisoner, the Caldwells themselves took him back to Washington, traveling nearly all night on horseback. He was, of course, received with much satisfaction by Sheriff Ramsey, who had been severely blamed for his escape, and the prisoner expressed regret that he had attempted the movement at all. He states that the escape had been planned some three weeks before its execution, and that when decided upon it was found necessary that all the prisoners should be included in the plot. He and another prisoner named Edwards each made keys from lead pipe, but only his, Briceland's keys fitted the locks. A mould was cut in the bottom of his stool and the lead was melted on a piece of sheet iron. He says no outside help was given him except that obtained by the use of a knife which he got some one to purchase for him while he was in court at the trial.

It appears that Briceland's capture was certain, even if he had escaped the Caldwells. Deputy Sheriff Ramsey and other officers were close on his track, having discovered where Briceland had eaten his last meal from a ham stolen from the smoke-house of Mr. S. S. Gardner. The prisoner had built a fire in a retired place to cook some of the ham, when he heard his pursuers coming, and he ran away and hid in the hay mow.

THE FUGITIVE'S STORY.

The prisoner gives an account of his escape as follows: When going out of the prison window he hesitated, whereupon Mull, the wool thief, give him a push which threw him into the yard upon his face. The prisoners separated then, each going in a different direction, and he saw nothing of any of his companions afterwards. He went directly towards Paris Crossing, but soon gave out and had to lay down in the nearest sheep shed. He slept little and arose early in the morning, and traveled till daylight, stealing on the way such food as he required. He slept in sheds and barns during the day and traveled under cover of night, and on the night of the 23d, (Wednesday) reached the hollow near Collier's station, where his fire was found to have been built, and the first reliable trail was found. He had a sack containing a ham and other eatables, stolen from the farm-house of S. S. Gardner, and stopped there to take lunch. It snowed, and was exceedingly cold. He therefore built a fire, to keep from freezing, and after sitting until it had nearly died out, thought he heard the officers' voices behind him. He hastily clambered up the hillside overlooking the ravine and sped over the ground as fast as he could travel. He was not again frightened, and slept in barns and stables until Friday morning at daybreak, when he reached the barn of Caldwell. He crawled in the hay-mow, and lay there until between six and seven in the evening, when one of the Caldwells came up into the hay-mow and noticed that the hay was disturbed. He called his brother, and both approached with raised pitchforks, when Briceland arose.

The following dispatch from our special correspondent tells the story of the return of the fugitive, briefly.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 26,

EDITOR PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL—Briceland, the convicted murderer, who escaped from jail here last Saturday, was brought in this morning and safely lodged in his old quarters. He was accidentally found by Robert and Alfred Caldwell in their hay mow as they were feeding their sheep last even. They live near Collier's Station, W. Va., on the Panhandle Railroad. This is near Briceland's old home, about which he has been staying since his escape. The reward of $500 was promptly paid by Sheriff Ramsey, who deserves credit for the manner in which he has kept up the pursuit of the fugitive. The other prisoners who escaped are still at large.

RUSSIAN SHEET IRON.

Another Triumph of American Skill—A Pittsburgh Firm Shipping "Siberian" Sheet to Europe.

Our country affords so many instances of advancement in the varied branches of manufacture, that it is impossible to keep well informed in regard to all of them. In no department of industry has there been more rapid progress than in that of iron manufacture. Pittsburgh, so appropriately called the "Iron City," and the "Birmingham of America," has contributed in no small degree to the development of new processes and the invention of new machinery and appliances in connection with the manufacture of iron and its manifold products. These inventions and improvements have taken a very wide range, extending to things small and great—ornamental as well as useful. The making of the tiny tack, the nail, the nut and the bolt, has engaged the attention of the practical and scientific, no less than the forging of the massive plate and the casting of the twenty-inch gun. But notwithstanding the rapid strides which have been made in this respect, American mechanics are still behind those of other countries in some specialties of iron manufacture. Among these, until very recently, was the manufacture of sheet iron corresponding in quality and finish to that known throughout the world as "Russian," and produced, by a secret process, in the mills of Siberia. No other country had been able to make this particular kind of iron; and not even the stimulus of an offer of £50,000 by the British government, was sufficient to accomplish the desirable result in England. Pittsburgh skill and enterprise, however, have been equal to the task, and the well known firm of Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield are now manufacturing sheet iron every way equal to the Russian brand. They have passed the experimental stage, as is evident from the fact that a few days ago they made their first consignment of finished Russian sheet to Liverpool, England. The firm consists of Mr. Wm. Rogers, of Apollo, Armstrong county, and Mr. Thos. J. Burchfield, of this city. In connection with their mill at Leechburg, where they manufacture all kinds of stamping iron, tin plate sizes, tagger iron, &c., they have had erected a separate mill for experimenting with and perfecting their process of making Russian iron. Their present capacity in this important speciality is two tons per day, but their facilities can be increased indefinitely, to meet all demands of the trade. They can manufacture this iron and sell it to the English consumer cheaper than it can be imported from Russia to England. This being the case, of course they can command the entire trade of the United States. The importation of Russian sheet iron has, as is well known to dealers, been controlled altogether by a single New York house, and all imported sheets were of one size—twenty-eight by fifty-six inches. This did not suit American purchasers, who can now have any sized sheet they wish to order. The capacity of these mills is from sixty to seventy-five tons per week, according to the kind of work being turned out. The firm have a patent for their improvement, and under it a revolution must take place in this particular branch of manufacture. These Leechburg mills were recently erected at a cost of $150,000, and are the most complete of the kind in the country.

Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield have another mill, at Apollo, where they make all kinds of merchant sheet iron—its capacity being about seventy-five tons per week. This mill was purchased from other parties, but was completely overhauled and refitted by the present owners, and is worth about $100,000. Together these mills give employment to nearly four hundred hands. They are located on the West Penn Railroad, Leechburg being thirty-six and Apollo forty miles from this city—both on the Kiskiminetas river. Connected with the Leechburg mills are five hundred acres and with the Apollo mill nine hundred acres of coal, belonging to the firm, and from which their supplies of fuel are taken. Their metal is mainly shipped by rail from points east of them, and is made principally from native ores. The towns at which these works are situated are improving rapidly in population, and there has been a marked advance in the prices of real estate. The firm deserve great credit for the skill and enterprise they have exhibited. It is another proof of the fact that Yankee perseverance and ingenuity are equal to any emergency. Persons wishing further information on this subject can address Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, 108 Water street, Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY.

Manufacture of Pig Lead in Pittsburgh—An Important Enterprise—Smelting of the Lead and Silver Ores of Colorado and Utah.

For several months past we have been aware that a number of enterprising capitalists of this city have been engaged experimenting in the smelting of the lead and silver bearing ores of Colorado and Utah, for the purpose of demonstrating whether the business can be carried on here at a profit. The results having proved satisfactory, and arrangements having been made for the erection of a large smelting works, a brief history of this important enterprise will be read with interest:

Mr. J. E. Schwartz, of the firm of Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz, the well known white lead manufacturers, had his attention first called to this subject by the fact that the greater portion of the ores produced in Utah and Colorado were being shipped to Europe for reduction, while the white lead manufacturers of this city had been almost entirely dependent upon the foreign markets, for the past six or seven years, for their raw materials. He concluded that good pig lead could be manufactured here as well as in England or Germany. He accordingly erected in Allegheny City, during last summer and fall, large works for the smelting and refining of the ores mentioned. The works were completed in due time, and are now in successful operation, as is abundantly proved by the fine samples of pig lead and silver bullion on exhibition at the company's office.

The following analysis, made by Prof. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, one of the most prominent chemists in the country, attests the success which has been attained:

Lead	98.992
Zinc	0.724
Iron	0.280
Silver	0.004
	100.000

By this analysis it will be seen that the proportion of silver remaining in the lead is but two-thirds of an ounce troy to the ton of two thousand pounds, which renders the lead suitable for the finest purposes, fully equal in every respect to the best English and German brands, which have for so many years been the standard in this market.

Works for the reduction of Pacific Slope ores are now in operation in New York, Newark, Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco, but none of them have succeeded in making lead suitable for white lead or sheet lead. Pittsburgh, therefore, fairly claims the honor of having been the first city in the United States to produce good, soft lead from our silver-bearing ores.

A stock company, with an ample capital, has been organized under the title of the "Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Company," the officers and directors of which are: J. E. Schwartz, General Manager and Treasurer; Charles Lockhart, President; J. B. Arnold, Secretary; Directors—Charles Lockhart, of Lockhart & Frew; J. E. Schwartz, of Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz; John Farrell, of Bailey, Farrell & Co.; Edward Gregg, of Logan, Gregg & Co., Wm. Frew, of Lockhart & Frew, C. W. Hubbard, of Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co. The works are now being operated by this company, and in addition to the present manufactory—which has a capacity of fifty tons of pig lead per week—the company have recently purchased a tract of land near Mansfield, about six miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, near where it crosses Chartiers creek, upon which they will erect large furnaces for the reduction of ores. Their capacity will thus be increased to at least one hundred tons of pig lead per week, worth at present market value over $17,000, and representing an annual product not far below $1,000,000. The ores carry silver largely, varying from seventy-five ounces to five hundred ounces to the ton, which product must be added to the value of the pig lead in order to make a fair estimate of the amount of business now done and proposed to be done.

A ready market can be had for all the lead of this quality manufactured here. The annual consumption of pig lead in this city alone is now over seven thousand tons, of which a very small proportion is of common grades. In the manufacture of white lead, according to estimates of reliable parties, there is a capital employed here of $1,150,000; $1,150,000 are paid yearly for raw materials, and the annual product amounts to $1,750,000. This branch of business is growing rapidly, and must still further increase with an abundant supply of raw material of the best quality to be had at home.

Many of our coke dealers are now shipping their product largely to Utah, for smelting purposes; but the Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Company, taking as a precedent the iron furnaces of Western Pennsylvania, are fully convinced that the raw material must be brought to the fuel, and that the shipping of fuel to the ore beds must eventually cease. A large amount of Pittsburgh capital is now profitably employed in mines in Utah, and new investments are being made by our capitalists. It is therefore fit that these ores, produced by Pittsburgh capital, should be brought to our city for treatment, especially in view of the fact that it has been successfully demonstrated that it can be done to better advantage here that at any other point in the country. The supplies of ore are almost inexhaustible—it being estimated, by reliable parties, that the product of Little Cottonwood canon, Utah, alone, will this year average about seven hundred tons per day! With unlimited supplies of the raw material, and with an abundant demand for the manufactured product, the Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Company bids fair to become one of the most important manufacturing adjuncts of our prosperous and progressive city. The smelting of lead being an entirely new branch, it is so much clear gain to the industrial interests of Pittsburgh.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Annual Statement of the Directors Attacked and Defended.

A few days ago, an attack was made through the columns of the New York *Tribune*, upon the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, particularly calling in question the correctness of the recent statements of the earnings of the road. A "Stockholder," through the columns of the same paper, not only assigns a plausible reason for this attack, but defends the company fully. His letter is as follows:

I beg leave to avail myself of the privilege of your columns to say a few words in reply to the article of your correspondent, "A. B. C.," in reference to the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The object of that communication is apparently to deter the stockholders from subscribing to the new stock allotted to them, for which the writer can give us no better reason than his unwillingness to accept the statements of the earnings of the road as rendered by the Board of Directors. To weaken, therefore, the faith of others in the veracity and integrity of the Board, he introduces a comparison between the earnings and expenses of the year 1865 and the year 1872.

It is a remarkable statement in the history of any railroad that it should have moved more than double the number of passengers and more than treble the freight tonnage at a merely trifling percentage increase of operating expenses. But the author of the communication has entirely overlooked the policy of the company, as declared in its reports. The lack of a rightful appreciation of this policy which has so often been declared, involves either an absence of intelligence to appreciate it, or an unwillingness to acknowledge it. This policy up to a very late period was simply to charge all cost of improvement to the road, and of additional equipment to the operating expense account. The Board of Directors made an especial reference to this fact in its report of February 18, 1868, as follows:

The Shareholders are referred to the statement of the Treasurer annexed to this report for an exhibit of the condition of the company at the close of the year. In comparing it with former statements it will be seen that the cost of the railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh stands upon the books of the company at about the same sum, $13,540,960, that it did in 1854, the year that it was opened, as a continuous single track railway between those cities. Since that time there has been added upon this portion of the railway, excepting three miles, a second track throughout, with shops, sidings, depots, &c., sufficient to accommodate more than five times the traffic that was then moved, the cost of which, if carried to construction account, would have swelled it to over $20,000,000. A second track has also been added to the Harrisburg and Lancaster portion of the line, between Columbia and Middletown, a distance of 19 miles, which has likewise been charged to expense account. The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, purchased of the state in a dilapidated condition has had its superstructure renewed, and all of its wooden bridges east of Lancaster removed, and new iron structures substituted, while the purchase money has at the same time been reduced from $6,500,000, its cost, to $5,375,000.

In this respect, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stands as an exception to every other railroad in the United States. While the cost of the road, its real estate and its equipments stand upon its books as assets of $42,437,860, the actual cost to the company of the construction of the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, the cost of the Philadelphia and Columbia road and improvements placed thereon, the actual cost of its equipment and of its real estate, amount to $87,500,000, which is now far below its present value. There is not a railroad expert in the country but will agree that this is a low valuation for the items above mentioned. Here is an excess of $45,000,000 in favor of the stockholders of the Company. This excess has been established, as I have stated, by charging in past years nearly everything expended upon construction and equipments to operating expenses, instead of construction account, and also by the advance in the value of the real estate owned by the company. I can see no reason to discredit the report of the Board of Directors showing that the net earnings of the road for 1872 were $8,247,852 18. If these gentlemen can be convicted of willful misrepresentations, let the attempt be made; but it is a Board composed of the most respected and most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia; men whose record for honor and integrity has never been assailed, even where fancied wrongs have made them subject to the malice of disappointed ambition. Any one who has any knowledge of the affairs of the Company is aware that it owns upward of $50,000,000—being the present cash value—of bonds and stocks of other companies; the interest now realized from these securities is punctually paid, and gives the Company an income which nearly meets all the interest on its own indebtedness.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT MINISTER.

Rev. L. R. McAboy, D. D., Committed on an Attachment from the Orphans' Court—The Facts in the Case.

For many years, the Rev. L. R. McAboy, D. D., had been a prominent citizen of this county. Being a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, and connected with a number of wealthy and influential families, he was widely known. Some years ago he removed with his family to North Carolina, and settled upon a farm there, where he has since resided. Previous to his removal, he had been appointed guardian of the minor children of William J. Totten, deceased, of Allegheny county, and held a similar trust for the children of Mr. Davis, of Butler county. It is alleged that he has not settled his accounts with either of these estates: and some months since, at the instance of Maj. A. M. Brown, attorney for two of the children of Mr. Totten, who have recently come of age, an attachment was issued out of the Orphans' Court of this county, for his arrest as a non resident guardian, to compel him to give bail for settlement. The parties claim that Mr. McAboy is indebted to them in the sum of several thousand dollars, and having removed out of the jurisdiction of the Court, an arrest by attachment was the only course which could be pursued.

An attachment had also been issued by the Orphans' Court of Butler county, for his arrest for contempt of that court in refusing to pay over a certain sum adjudged to be due by him to one of the heirs of Mr. Davis.

Mr. McAboy came to the city several days ago, but he was not observed by the officers having these attachments until Wednesday evening, when he was arrested and placed in custody of the sheriff. Yesterday morning he was taken before Judge Stowe, of the Orphans' Court, who required him to give bail to render an account, and also to pay over such amounts as might be justly due the complainants. In the meantime, officer Dressler arrived with the attachment from the Court of Butler county, and was in waiting to rearrest the accused as soon as he was released. He did not give bail, however, and in default was committed to jail, where he still remained last evening. It is stated that he came here for the purpose of settling up these cases, but he admits that he is financially embarrassed. He was deeply mortified on finding himself in prison, and his friends expressed much sympathy for him. He states that the North Carolina lands are not his, having been purchased by his wife out of her separate estate. It is probable that he will either give bail for settlement, or make an effort to secure his discharge under the insolvent laws. When released here, he will be taken at once to Butler county, to answer for contempt of Court.

Dr. McAboy was a very active business man—had a faculty and a fondness for trading, or engaging in almost any speculation which gave promise of profit. He was generally successful, and at one time was reputed to be very wealthy; but the wheel of fortune seems to have taken an adverse turn.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

THE light-weight gold coin affected by the new coinage law is said to be pretty much all in the Treasury for recoinage, with the exception of probably about two million dollars, which is in the hands of farmers and others in Texas, who will suffer considerable loss by its abrasion when taxes and other government dues have to be met. Many of the holders of gold coin in Texas know nothing of the new provision, as yet.

EXCESSIVE importations still continue. The total valuation of the foreign imports at the port of New York last week amounted to $17,288,328. Total imports from January 1st to date, $159,863,348, against $114,919,246 in 1871. Exports, exclusive of specie, from 1st of January to date, $81,768,856, against $64,801,504, corresponding period last year. This notable increase in our exports is an encouraging item in an otherwise unsatisfactory exhibit.

OUR telegraphic dispatches from the seat of the Modoc war are startlingly tragic. All over the country the sorrowful news will intensify the popular demand for the complete extermination of the treacherous and murdering band. The Modocs have evidently made up their minds to fight until they die. Let the government instantly see to it that they have their wish. Expense is nothing—difficulties are nothing—time is nothing—in such a crisis as this. For it is a veritable crisis, and it can only be satisfactorily met by the exercise of swift, stern and inexorable war upon the last warrior of the bloody tribe.

THE Democratic journals continue their discussion of the ways and means for recovering the prestige and power of the party, but with as little unanimity of view as before. The *World*, in order to win strength from the Republican side, still proposes itself willing to throw overboard whatever remains of State rights, provided Republicans will rally on the platform of free trade. Other Democratic papers, however, continue to interpose a vigorous demurrer to all that, and declare that calling spirits from the vasty deep will be found mere pastime compared with any such experiment. Fight away, Messieurs. It is none of our funeral.

THE Meadville *Republican* authoritatively announces that Mr. DELAMATER positively declines a re-election.

Mr. DELAMATER, during his three years' service in the Senate, has earned a deservedly high reputation as an honest, upright, fearless and conscientious man. He represented his district faithfully, watched all general legislation carefully, and discharged every duty with integrity and fidelity. No man in the Senate stood higher than he in reputation for incorruptibility, and we part from him, in public life, with sincere regret. His successor will probably be GEO. K. ANDERSON, of Titusville, a young gentleman of much ability, well versed in public affairs, and who has in him all the elements of a good Senator, besides being a very clever man socially and in business affairs. No fears need be felt as to his election, and we are glad Mr. DELAMATER is to have so worthy a successor.

AT LENGTH the proposed amalgamation of the Atlantic cable companies has been effected. The combination has often been proposed before, and only prevented from formation by failures to agree in non-essentials which have finally been overcome. The three companies, which are the Anglo-American, New York, Newfoundland and London, and the French, have been acting in concert for some time past, although no formal union was made. The wires of each have been open to the rest, and dispatches alternately sent to England or France by the wire most convenient at the time. The new organization, known as the "American Atlantic," which proposes to lay its cables the coming summer, of course is not concerned in the combination, as its agreements with the various opposition inland companies, as well as the wording of the act giving it authority to lay cables, prevents its connection with anything of a monopolizing tendency.

THE Commissioner of Patents has just issued a circular which possesses considerable interest for inventors and patentees, of whom there are many in this State and city. The Commissioner desires, for purposes of reference, to obtain for the library at the Patent Office, copies of all illustrated catalogues, price lists and circulars. In many cases, even where no illustrations are given, such lists and catalogues are of great service in determining the meaning of words used in the arts, and for other purposes. That such a means of preserving for all time pamphlets of this sort is offered, should alone be an inducement to all interested to aid in making the collection as complete as possible. These copies can be transmitted free of postage. It is to be hoped the request may be freely responded to. It would seem particularly appropriate that the library of the Patent Office should be made a place of deposit for this unrecorded literature of the arts, which would otherwise, in a few years, be entirely lost.

CONSIDERABLE effervescence of feeling appears to be manifesting itself in Canada over the question of the separation of the Dominion from the mother country. Neither would the annexation sentiment appear by any means to have died out. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who recently traveled extensively in that country, mingling not only with city people but with backwoods settlers, states that wherever he went he found that the "young men" were warmly in favor of annexation to the United States. This season French Canadians are leaving the country districts of the Dominion and also the city of Quebec in greater crowds than ever before, for the purpose of finding homes across the border, and there is almost an equally constant and extensive exodus of young men born in Canada of British parents. It is the first step that costs, but it is not likely that the independence of the Dominion will be many years delayed, after which the assumption of her natural relations to this country will soon follow as a matter of course.

A PROBLEM in which the traveling public is vitally interested, is that of substituting some new method of warming railroad cars, in place of the dangerous heating stoves at present in use. Sooner or later it is probable that cars will be heated exclusively by the waste steam of the locomotive, which is now exhausted directly into the air. Indeed, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company is now engaged in furnishing its cars with an apparatus whereby the steam from the engines is to be utilized. The steam is furnished by the dome of the engine, passing therefrom through the pressure regulator. The quantity of steam necessary to afford the heat for the cars is regulated by the latter, which is so arranged as to carry 130 pounds on either side or that amount on one side and as much less as is wanted on the other. In case the cars are detached from each other, the steam pipes uncouple themselves, and valves immediately close over the separated ends, preventing any escape of steam. When the cars are again united the coupling is renewed as quickly as in the ordinary way. The temperature of each car is regulated at pleasure by means of a branch pipe from the main feed pipe. In case of the breaking of a pipe anywhere in the train, the valve on the locomotive boiler closes at once, and it is claimed that no escaping steam can injure any passenger in the event of an accident. The plan has been rigidly tested, and is, by those competent to judge, pronounced a decided success. Should it continue to work well, it will not only go far toward mitigating the dangers of railroad travel, but will also materially reduce the annual expenses of railroad companies—since there is little doubt that it would soon be generally adopted.

GENERAL GARFIELD has written another letter to his constituents in explanation of his vote for the Congressional salary increase, the gist of which is that he declines to resign his seat, and thinks that if the people who elected him consider the retroactive salary clause so obnoxious that he ought to resign for voting for the Appropriation bill to which it was attached, they ought to follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it. This is childish. Had the measure been a separate appropriation, it would have been the duty of the Executive to have vetoed it; but it was tacked on to the General Appropriation bill, and he could not have defeated it without stopping the whole machinery of government supplies. Undoubtedly there ought to be such a reform in our appropriation system as would keep each proposition separate and distinct, but the attempt of General GARFIELD to screen himself behind the President is altogether unworthy of his past character and services. Moreover, he misstates facts. He says in his letter that if the Senate had stricken out the salary amendment they could have compelled the House to abandon it; whereas the fact is that the Senate did non-concur in the amendment by a decisive majority. A similar inaccuracy, to call it by its mildest name, marks his statement that he was the only member of the Conference Committee who voted to strike out the retroactive feature. This assertion is thoroughly disproved by Senator BAYARD's letter on the same subject—he being a member of the committee. The fact that General GARFIELD has since turned over the amount of his back pay to the United States Treasury, is a tacit admission of the impropriety of his course in voting for it, and it is a great pity that in trying to escape from a disagreeable position he should, by his disingenuousness, make a bad matter worse.

AN INDIAN ON THE INDIANS.

Colonel BOUDINOT, a Cherokee Indian of marked ability and culture, a few days ago delivered a lecture at St. Louis on the Indian policy of the government. Few men have a more thorough knowledge of the wants and capacities of his race, and his views are entitled to respect. Colonel BOUDINOT finds much to approve in the President's Indian policy, and thinks that his recommendations for a Territorial government for the civilized Indians, the confining of them to Indian reservations instead of to lands in common, and their protection against imposition by making their individual titles inalienable for a term of years, deserve the gratitude of the Indians and the support of the whole country. But he believes the main point at issue is the preservation of the race from annihilation, not by pandering to savage passions, nor by considering the Indian a ward incapable of reason or self-control, to be petted one day and punished the next, to be curtailed of the enjoyments and duties of savage life while denied any other enjoyments or duties; but by advancing him to the plane of self-government; by making him a civilized being, and while holding him to obedience to civil law, giving him the incentive of individual ownership of the land on which he lives, and the individual proprietorship of the products grown thereon. He holds, moreover, that the very fact that one-fourth of the Indians of this country can at the present day be considered civilized, is a sufficient answer to that declaration so often made that the Indian is by nature incapable of civilization; while the fact that three-fourths are yet in a savage state, should convince any one that there is some serious defect in the policy heretofore pursued toward them. There is food for a good deal of thoughtful reflection in these observations. It is not impossible that civilization lies in the direction, not of treating the Indians as a distinct people, but of giving them to thoroughly understand that hereafter there is to be no nationality in this country except that of the United States, and that of these they are citizens subject to the same laws which other people have to obey.

SOMETIMES the papers of Virginia are so sensible as to warrant the belief that they are at length awakening to a consciousness of the fact that this is the nineteenth century. Thus the Richmond *Enquirer*, commenting a few days ago on the need of factories and the advantages to be derived therefrom, truly and pertinently said:

> "Wherever there are many manufactories there are few idle people, and there too, money is more plentiful, business is more brisk, and enterprise more active. There is no reason why we should not have them in Virginia as they have them in the North. In some localities we have water power unsurpassed in this country; and, where there is an absence of water power, steam may be as easily and as cheaply applied to the movement of machinery here as elsewhere. We have forests full of the finest timber; we have immense deposits of coal and iron; we have everything, or almost everything, at our doors that is necessary for manufactories as abundant and cheap as in those in the Northern States."

These are sound and practical views, and if honestly reduced to practice would soon attract the elements of which Virginia—of which all the Southern States—stand so greatly in need; namely, men, muscle, capital and enterprise. Unfortunately, however, in the very moment in which we are emboldened to hope that they have really caught the spirit of modern progress, our pleasant anticipations are incontinently dashed to the ground by such puerile utterances as these, which we find in another issue of the journal from which we have quoted:

> "We want good men from the North to settle as citizens here that they may assist us in upholding the Conservative cause, which is so essential to the security of our State from the political curse which is so deadening and damning to those States South of us that have been engulfed in the black waters of Radicalism."

In other words, they are perfectly willing to take the money of Republican capitalists, but they will have nothing whatever to do with the men themselves. At the bottom there is still the same old false prejudice and morbid sentiment which prevailed before the war. How long—while this is the spirit in which the papers of the Old Dominion continue to regard Northern men and Northern ideas—does the *Enquirer* think it will be before the magnificent material resources which it sets forth so glowingly, are developed?

THE editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, a clear observer and thinker, writes to his paper from England, in which country he is now traveling, concerning the future fuel supply of Great Britain. His observations are of great interest at the present juncture. From what he has seen and heard, he is of opinion that, great as is the present prosperity of Britain, the supremacy in manufactures, based as it has been on cheap and abundant coal, cannot much longer be maintained against the United States, and that the latter must soon lead in making iron and steel for the world. A member of the government in the Board of Trade recently informed him that the Coal Commission would soon make a new report, and present startling facts and figures showing that the production of coal can not increase hereafter as it has done, and can not keep pace with the present growth of consumption. This would indicate that the ratio of the supply of coal to the demand had reached its maximum, a fact whose bearings on manufactures cannot be exaggerated, and which, he says, is so generally recognized that those most familiar with business and production concede that the hopes of British manufacturers are now principally based upon some new device for utilizing petroleum or other new form of fuel. He concludes as follows:

> "We must prepare for our work. The opportunity is open. Ore, fuel and labor are abundant. The demand for iron and steel is increasing day by day and is practically unlimited. Britain cannot, at present prices, supply us longer. Our railroads ought to make their own iron. They can pocket the profit instead of sending it abroad. The hour has come for America not only to make all its own iron and steel, but to ship it to Liverpool and Glasgow and Belfast. And here and now, circumstances invite the return of the American flag to the ocean not only in wooden ships, but in iron hulls built of American ore in American yards."

Wonders of the Sea Depths.

The nether darkness, so far from being a lifeless waste, teems almost everywhere with creatures not only more fantastic, but larger, than their shallow-water cousins; and the paddler about rock-pools and tide-sands at watering places will learn from this book that far away at sea are found sea-monsters far bigger, as well as far uglier and far more beautiful than were ever transferred to any aquarium. To give two instances, the Caprella, "the phantom-shrimp," which may be found on sea-weed, sitting upright like a monkey, holding on by his hind claws, and, with ghastly grimaces, mesmerizing all passers-by with his fore-claws, sits in like guise upon sponges a mile or two deep in the darkness—there, however, not a quarter of an inch but three inches long; and the Nymphons—sea-spiders who crawl from under stones, and who having no body to speak of, carry their stomach, for economy of space, packed in long branches up the inside of each leg—are found in the depths of the Arctic Sea, not half an inch, but two feet in diameter.

* * *

M. CANDOLLE indulges in a curious speculation on the probability of English becoming the dominant language of the world in fifty or a hundred years, and being the one into which the more important scientific publications of all nations will, as a matter of course, be translated. It is said that the English speaking population will outnumber the German and the French, as these now outnumber the Dutch and the Swedish, but that the language has peculiar merits, through its relationship with both the Latin and the Teutonic tongues. It also seems that in families where German and French are originally spoken French always drives out the German on account of its superior brevity. When people are in a hurry and want to say something quickly, it is more easily said in French than in German. Precisely in the same way English beats French. Our sentences don't even require to be finished in order to be understood, because the leading ideas come out first; as for our old fashioned tongues, their roundabout construction would be perfectly intolerable. Fancy languages, like Latin and Greek, in which people did not say "yes" and "no." M. de Candolle is very disrespectful to classical Latin. He says that one must have gone through the schools not to be impressed by its ridiculous construction. Translate an ode of Horace literally to an unlettered artisan, keeping each word in its place, and it will produce the effect upon him of a building in which the hall door was up in the third story. It is no longer a possible language, even in poetry.

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IT is now definitely settled that the theatrical and amusement managers generally, together with the "stars" and leading members of the profession, are to assemble in New York, in July next, in convention, to take action in relation to obtaining special rates and better facilities on the principal railroads. It is proposed to form themselves into a co-operation society, elect officers and meet each July in New York city in furtherance of their interests. Such trunk lines of road as shall work in harmony with this organization will receive the entire patronage of its members, each one of whom will pledge himself to use his influence for such roads as shall extend to them the best rates and facilities for their traveling interests; and it is also in contemplation that the 200,000 bills daily distributed in the principal cities of America shall make favorable mention of such roads as extend to this organization the best rates and facilities.

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FELIX FRITZ is a remarkable man though he has been all his life only a waiter in a Paris cafe. He is possessed of a wonderful memory and is a cyclopædia of military facts and gossip. It used to be hinted that Marshal Ney took advantage of a nocturnal broil in the cafe to imprison Fritz in punishment for his knowledge of War Office affairs. The waiter improved his knowledge while in prison, and during the late war, when the official army list was not published, Felix had to carry in his head the name, regiment, terms of service and promotion of every officer in the service. He is now about to retire, while his memory and fame are still unimpaired.

* * *

WOMEN in England are carrying off the highest university honors. One student of a female college has in a Cambridge University mathematical examination, reached the rank of a "Senior Optime." Two others have passed satisfactorily the examination for the classical Tripos, and one of the two surpassed, in her knowledge of Aristotle, all others examined. These ladies were educated in a women's college, but competed, as women in England are allowed to do, in the University examination.

* * *

The pews in the Lutheran church, in Mifflintown, have been declared free. The minister's salary, and the necessary expenses of the church will be raised by the envelope system. Payments will be made monthly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A writer in "Van Nostrand's Magazine" states that of the 1,382,400 acres of land in the Pennsylvania oil region, drilled over and accepted as oil territory, only 5,440 acres have ever produced oil.

Keeping hotel is profitable in Florida. One, owned by a stock company, lately declared an annual dividend of thirty-five per cent. Another, when open but six weeks, divided ten per cent.

It is a curious fact that the farmer of Illinois or Missouri must sell two bushels of ripe corn to get money enough to buy a can of sweet corn put up green and holding less than one quart.

In one thing, at least America can beat effete Europe. Our Lava Beds surround the meanest "craters" in the world; they are nastier than Vesuvius.

The Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country have all been supplied with the new special tax stamps. Since the 14th of this month $3,385,100 have been sent to them.

Late letters from responsible parties in New Orleans state that the merchants there are recognizing the authority of the Kellogg State government, and are paying their license taxes, with the costs.

A call has been issued for a convention of poker players to assemble at Chicago next month, to devise a new "hand" that will beat "four aces."

A Massachusetts man has invented a substitute for sole leather, which, he claims, is cheaper in price and superior in durability to that article.

New York city must be a delightful place to live in. One-fifth of the population live by criminal means. There were 86,629 arrests during the past year, and those only represented discovered crime, giving no data for the number of crimes which had been concealed or compromised. In other words, 50,000 criminals were ready to prey upon the community at any moment.

The export trade of Birmingham, England, to this country, is gradually declining, owing mainly to the fact that our home manufactures are taking the place of those imported. This is only another proof of the growing independence of the United States of foreign manufactures.

Cornell University is in a successful and vigorous condition. Over five hundred students studied there during the past year; the standard of instruction has been steadily raised, and the examinations made more and more thorough.

Makers of fishing-tackle, whose season is now at hand, complain of the scarcity of feathers for the manufacture of artificial flies. One of them says that all the feathers have flown to the heads of women, who are little better than artificial flies themselves with the books very well concealed.

Talk about carpet-baggers! Not less than seven or eight hundred ex-rebel officers are now said to be permanent residents of New York city.

The scheme to secure a connection with Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, &c., through the valley of the James river, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company is likely to be successful. The consummation of the plan is only a question of time.

The recently adjourned Democratic Legislature of Kentucky has found it necessary to pass a special law to insure the punishment of Ku-Klux, and yet the Democratic papers of the North assert that there are no Ku-Klux, and never have been any.

Perhaps the best practical commentary on the coal crisis is this: A parish clergyman has announced that he has discontinued studying, and until coals can be had at a cheaper rate, he shall preach his old sermons. He cannot, he says, afford coals for his study fire.

To prevent ink from becoming mouldy, a German chemist recommends the addition of a drop or two of mustard oil. Starch paste may be kept from souring by the same means.

A correspondent of a New Haven paper suggests that the city give up the sole capital to Hartford on condition of receiving $500,000 for the scientific school, which, he claims, will do New Haven more good in five years than the capital will Hartford in twenty.

A meeting was held in Boston, a few evenings since, to form a society for promoting the study of the Irish language. The rapidly obsolescent vernacular of the Green Isle is abundantly worth preserving, for its own sake, and for the sake of the literature that it enshrines.

Among the most important measures to come before the New Jersey Constitutional Commission is the redivision of the State into Senatorial districts, so as to more fairly represent the people. Another will be the proposition to create the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Alluding to the question of free trade, that stiff old hunker paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "There are districts in Ohio where both parties are for a high tariff on iron. Any party that would make it a State or a National issue would lose heavily enough in these districts to lose the State."

Ten notes signed by a defaulting New York President, amounting in all to nearly $400,000, lately sold for $770. This is about one-fifth of one per cent. of the claim, and is the smallest dividend to creditors ever known.

Senator Boutwell, who has just returned from a somewhat extensive tour to Florida, through the States of Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, predicts that Chattanooga will become the Pittsburgh of the Southwest, owing to the near neighborhood of coal and limestone to the marvelous iron ores in the vicinity.

The population to the square mile in several of the largest cities of the world is as follows: London, 26,000; Paris, 28,900; Pekin, 28,500; New York, 43,000. Pekin has generally been regarded as surpassing all others in the density of its population, but New York exceeds Pekin by 14,500, or more than 30 per cent. to the square mile.

The custom houses throughout the country are to be furnished with new scales adapted to weighing each piece of coin received in the payment of duties, the weighing being made necessary under the new coinage law, deducting from the value of the coin the amount lost by abrasion.

Treasurer Spinner acknowledges the receipt of $77,757 77 on account of refunded Congressional pay, but cannot publish the individual amounts, because of those "Senators and members who have requested that no publicity be given to the matter."

Albany, one of the worst places in the North in its treatment of the colored race, is to have a trial under the new State law, securing equality of privilege in the use of hotels, theaters, etc. A man and his wife bring suit, having been recently excluded from the Opera House, after having bought tickets.

Asia has contributed cholera to the Vienna Exposition; America contributed a "commission." So far America's contribution has caused the greater and the more disagreeable sensation.

A greater irruption of "popular" lecturers next season than ever before, is alarmingly whispered. That is, they intend to offer themselves cheap to *all* who want to hear them. Among the unwelcome will be a dozen or more Pearls of the Platform, Rosebuds of the Rostrum, Lilies of the Lyceum, and Cherubs of the Chignon, of whom we have already had too many and too much.

Now the bright morning star day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May! that dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing,
Thus we salute thee with our song,
And welcome thee and wish the long.

An Iowa boy of nine summers has just passed an examination which entitles him to a certificate as teacher of the second grade; and we shall probably next hear that he has gone to be an angel.

The *Graphic* speaks of Boston and its vicinity as "the Hub and the sub-Hubs."

A number of capitalists in New Jersey and New York have nearly consummated a project for the construction of a ship canal, running under the Palisades at the rear of Weehawken and Hoboken.

Southern journals are mourning over the fact that dueling has "gone out" and that a Southern gentleman when he is called a liar now, has no redress beyond the vulgar one of putting his foot where it will do the most good.

Our English Presbyterian brethren, if report says true, are about sinking to a worse than prelacy, nothing less, indeed, than insular popery. Flinging the memories and prejudices of the past behind their backs they are to be united under one temporal head.

The State election in Iowa, for Governor, Legislature, &c., takes place in October. Parties are already bestirring themselves in regard to candidates, and various devices are resorted to by old electioneerers to capture the farmers' vote, which, through the recent independent organizations, has become a great political power in the State.

Joliet, Illinois, boasts of an iron and steel establishment that has cost $2,500,000, runs twenty-six steam engines and makes four thousand tons of iron and steel a week.

The British life boat service seems to be one of the most successful instrumentalities for saving human life now in existence. Its report for the past year shows that two hundred and thirty-three boats are now employed on the entire coast of the United Kingdom, through whose exertions the lives of five hundred and sixty-nine persons have been saved.

The coming season promises to show a greater amount of traveling for pleasure than any preceding one. All the ocean steamers are said to be filled up to July, but the greatest increase of travel will doubtless be within the country itself, and especially to the regions beyond the Mississippi.

A citizen of South Carolina has established a school for gratuitously educating the destitute orphans of Confederate soldiers. An agricultural and mechanical department is to be connected with the school, and the feminine pupils are to be taught needlework.

The "Party of the Future" is still in the egg. A few fond but foolish birds like the New York *Tribune* take turns sitting on that egg patiently "waiting for new chrystallizations upon issues which will soon more definitely appear." Perhaps! But it is possible that they are only sitting on a door knob after all.

A Wisconsin wife went for her billiard-playing husband the other night, called all the boys up to the bar and they "shook" for the drinks. She took whisky straight, and he hasn't troubled her any since.

The Western farmers' movement has developed new complications. The Iowa Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church has suspended several of its communicants for joining secret societies called the Granges, or Patrons of Husbandry.

Notwithstanding all the exertions of the authorities to discourage and check it, the emigration from the provinces of East and West Prussia, Posen and Pomerania shows no signs of abating; and the great landed proprietors are becoming uneasy in their minds. They have imported large numbers of Russian and Swedish laborers, but the supply still lags a good way behind the demand.

A precipitate Detroiter is miserable at discovering that his wife inherited a million just after he had procured a divorce from her.

More Oriental progress. The Japanese government is about to establish an engineering college in the city of Yeddo. Attached to the college there is to be a technical workshop and a technological museum.

The latest attempt to solve the great canal problem—that is, the application of steam as a motive power—is to use the bottom of the canal as a road on which a traction tug shall ply. The propelling wheel has traction teeth which project as their portion of the circumference touches the bottom, and draw in again as the wheel passes round.

The Presbyterian church at Dawson, Westmoreland county, will be dedicated on Sunday next. The Rev. George P. Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College will officiate.

PERSONAL.

There is a proposition to locate the remains of the late President Lincoln alongside those of Washington at Mount Vernon, made by persons who are ignorant that the family vault at Mount Vernon is still private property.

The "Byron secret" is out at last. He actually had a wife at the time of his marriage to Miss Millbank. So says the London *Review*. Alas! who would have imagined such a thing of the sainted poet!

An Ohio jurist is engaged in preparing a work on "The Life and Times of Chief Justice Chase," which is to appear about the close of the present year.

A party of trappers recently arrived at Moorehead, Wisconsin, from Northern Dakota, where they had been since last summer. They were astonished to hear of the re-election of Grant, the death of Greeley, and other occurrences of months ago.

The chivalrous Kentucky Southron has given us another exhibition of his peculiar traits. The colored people of Lexington, desiring to hear Fred. Douglass in that city, applied for the use of the public hall offering to confine themselves to the gallery, and leave the dress circle for any whites who might wish to hear him. They were informed that they could not have the hall at any price.

The Springfield, Ohio, *Republic* says that Hon. Samuel Shellabarger is not an aspirant for the United States Senate.

Jerome B. Stillson, managing editor of the *World*, looks so much like Stokes, the murderer, that it is said he is frequently mistaken for him; the supposition being that the assassin has been released on bail. The unfortunate likeness is said to be very annoying to Stillson.

Peace Commissioner Meacham's father, an old man and nearly blind, is living in Iowa.

Probably the only man who knows anything about the provisions of A. T. Stewart's will is A. T. himself, but a correspondent says that, in addition to giving large sums for hospitals, museums, and other things, he will give his splendid mansion to the city for an art gallery. He is seventy-four, and never had any children.

Will C. Moreau, the noted leader of the Indiana Bourbons in the last Presidential canvass, is preaching at Sandersville, Georgia.

It is said that two ex-Congressmen went on a spree in Cleveland Monday night and got very drunk. After the carousal both went to sleep in the same room. In the morning one missed his watch, and suspecting the other of stealing it, had him arrested and taken to the police station where the fact of the spree was elicited. It would be interesting to know the names of these two honorable bummers.

Fred Grant, who is spending a few days in Washington, entertained a small circle of friends a few evenings since with an interesting account of his travels in Europe, particularly regarding social life among the distinguished families he was presented to. He contrasted the formalities of the Continental customs with the republican manners of this country. His discriptive powers are said to be very good. The narrative was listened to with much interest.

Ralph Waldo Emerson still continues to be the lion of London. Noblemen are clamorous to have him sit at their tables, and the Lord Mayor of London offers him a banquet he has had to decline. The Dean of Westminster recently entertained him at dinner. Mr. Emerson will visit Oxford, where he will be the guest of Professor Max Muller; he will perhaps visit South Wales, York and Edinburgh; and will sail for America on May 15, in company with Mr. Charles Norton, of Cambridge, and his sisters. Mr. Emerson and his daughter voyaged up the Nile as far as Philæ.

The life of Chief Justice Chase is being written under his personal supervision. In view of his failing health his Ohio friends thought the work should be commenced now, in order that, with the personal information derived from the living subject of the biography, nothing may be wanting to make it a correct and complete history of his life. Take him all in all, we ne'er shall look upon another who wanted to be President half so badly.

Sincere pastoral admirers of Horace Greeley, who have heard of a statue to his memory, not infrequently mistake Benjamin Franklin in front of the *Tribune* for the later Franklin—totally dissimilar as the two eminent men were in appearance.

Mrs. Rilla G. Hay, the wife of a clergyman, has opened a physician's office in Des Moines, Iowa, and is rearing a daughter to the study of the law. That is embracing the three so-called learned professions in one family. The lady evidently intends to make hay while the sun shines.

There are Americans sanguine enough to think that the equestrian statue of Gen. Lyon on its way from Rome to St. Louis, will be a real addition to the art treasures of the country. It will be, it is said, the sixth equestrian work in the United States, and the horse is an abandonment of the ancient or Flemish type, for which a graceful thoroughbred is substituted.

A Western paper calls Mark Twain a "sage," from his intimacy, probably, when an infant in fame, with the Rocky mountain sage brush.

The dinner to Secretary Belknap, given at "the Springs," near San Antonio, Texas, a fortnight ago, must have been a rather informal entertainment. One writer mentions, as a sample of how the tables were stripped, the seizure of a negro who "was caught walking off with a barrel upon his head, which contained one roasted pig, two turkeys, three chickens, cake and other delicacies," and the local papers say that, "though there was enough provided for four thousand people, the table was cleared in ten minutes."

OHIO NEWS.

A number of Toledo, Columbus and Lancaster capitalists have formed a heavy coal company to operate in Hocking county. They have 3,000 acres of the best of coal lands and intend to "lay out" a town. The project is in the hands of the solid men of the three cities.

Mr. Joshua Saxton, senior editor of the *Citizen and Gazette*, Urbana, and Vice President of the Ohio Editorial Association, has been appointed President of the Ohio Editorial Association *vice* Hon. W. T. Bascom, of Mount Vernon, resigned. Mr. Saxton is the oldest editor in Ohio.

The Dayton Board of Education has resolved to make a change in their school system at the end of this year, by substituting male principals for females. A resolution has also been adopted reducing the salary of the Superintendent of Schools from $3,000 to $2,000, to take effect at the end of the present school year. There will be a warm contest in the Board over the proposed change in the system of employing female teachers.

Bellefontaine is the first to avail itself of the State law which authorizes cities to issue bonds to build gas works, and has just made a contract for the construction of works of the capacity of 50,000 feet *per diem*.

Catharine Schreidley, worth $100,000, is in the Penitentiary from Toledo, for receiving stolen goods, a carpet valued at fifty dollars. She is known at home as Dutch Kate, and is sentenced for seven years. She went to the Penitentiary in a fashionable dress, chignon, jewelry, ribbons, etc. She wished the best cell and offered to furnish it, and then board herself, which latter the warden hospitably refused.

Hon. Alphonso Hart, at present a member of the Senate, is being urged in all parts of the State as a fit person for the Republicans to nominate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Hart is a lawyer by profession, a man of sterling worth and fine natural abilities, liberally educated, and would fill the position most acceptably, should he be chosen.

The receipts of wheat at Toledo during the past week have been more than double those of a corresponding period of '72.

The first court of Columbiana county was held at the house of Thomas Lower, in Fairfield township, on the 26th of July, 1803, before his Honor Calvin Pease, President, and Robert Simeson, Henry Bachman and William Smith, Esquires, Associate Judges.

The number of church organizations in Ohio is 6,486, and church edifices 6,282. The Presbyterians have about 800 congregations, the Congregationalists 200, the Episcopal Methodists 1,900, other Methodist 250, Baptists 500.

The long strike in the Tuscarawas valley is over, and the miners recommenced work with the opening of the present week. Each miner makes the best terms he can for himself, the general rate being ninety-five cents. They were getting one dollar, and struck for an advance of ten cents. They lose five cents instead of gaining ten, and have wasted months in idleness. The strike ended from sheer exhaustion on both sides, neither side having carried all its ends, and the relations between employer and employed remaining unsatisfactory.

STATE POLITICS.

The Cambria county Republican Committee will meet at Ebensburg on Tuesday, May 13th, to select a representative delegate to the State Convention, and select conferees.

The Altoona *Tribune* is authority for the statement that John W. Forney is scheming for the place of Hon. John Scott in the United States Senate.

The Republican candidates announced in Jefferson county, thus far, are: For Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Brown; Commissioner, Capt. R. A. Travis; District Attorney, W. F. Stewart. The nominating convention will be held in June.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* of the 27th says: "Governor Hartranft will appoint a new Adjutant General within a few weeks," and then urges Col. James W. Latta, commanding officer of the First Regiment, P. V.

A Huntingdon paper states that F. H. Lane, K. A. Lovell, Dr. Orlady and H. S. P. Wharton are spoken of as candidates for the Republican nomination for Senate. Among those mentioned as aspirants for Assembly honors are W. K. Burchinell, R. C. Marshall, P. P. Dewees and Dr. G. W. Huyett.

All the Republican members of the Legislature from Beaver county are candidates for renomination. Retaining good men seems to be the order of the day.

The Johnstown *Tribune* states that Hon. Samuel Henry was "never more earnest in anything in his life than in his canvass for the State Treasurership, and he is the most earnest man in anything he undertakes to be found within the state."

Silver Steel.

According to the *Mechanics' Magazine*, London, an inventor of that city has devised a process for so thoroughly uniting silver with cutlery, as to produce an article of great practical value. It has long been the custom to electroplate silver on steel; but whenever the external coating is ground off, the steel is exposed, and thereby rendered liable to rust. By this new method the knives are finished in the style, and chemically cleaned by a special process; they are then treated with perfectly pure silver, and the two are pressed together by a process not made known by the inventor. It is asserted that the silver is driven into the pores of the steel, and that the heat and moisture have no perceptible effect on the metals. The result is, a knife that will not rust, is not stained by acids, and only requires washing after use. Though sharpened any number of times, it always shows a silver surface.

* * *

THE people of Lyons, Iowa, are considerably excited over an alleged miraculous cure of a young man named William Rowan, who, while in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company as a bridge builder, had one of his hands badly mashed by a pile-driver. He was removed to his home, and under the instructions of the company, medical aid was summoned, not only from Lyons, but also from Davenport and Chicago. The skill of the physicians, however, was of no avail. Gangrene set in and spread so rapidly that they all decided he must die. So far gone was his body, indeed, towards dissolution and corruption that a coffin was ordered, and the Catholic pastor of Lyons was called to administer the last rites of the church. A Sister of Charity from Dubuque, who was also present, suggested that an application of the water of Lourdes (the famous French spring where the Virgin is said to have appeared to some children), be made to the body. The application was made, and, at the end of two days, a visible change appeared. The young man's life is now pronounced to be out of danger. The case is to undergo an investigation, so that no doubt may be left of the nature of the case as well as of the cure.

* * *

A MOST singular banquet has just taken place in Paris. A M. Decroire invited several of his friends and a small company of scientific men to dine upon the flesh of horses who had died from the glanders; of cows, the victims of the rinderpest, and of an ass, just killed for hydrophobia. It was a "test banquet"—one that proved the devotion of each man there to science, and that he was willing to risk his life to demonstrate, in the most practical manner, that the flesh of an animal is not affected as human food by even the worst diseases. The fire purifies it and purges away all infection. The director of the Paris Zoological Gardens is said to corroborate this theory from personal experiments on the condemned meat sent to feed the animals. So with this question finally settled by M. Decroire and his friends, and with the approaching "Diet Congress," the gay Capital will have an opportunity, at some future day, to erect statues to its dietary benefactors.

STATE NEWS.

All the iron works at Danville have ceased work.

The rain has interfered seriously with farmers in all parts of the State.

The Reading Hardware Company are fitting up a building for a sad-iron factory.

Three young alligators were captured in the French creek, in Venango county, on Friday last.

Rubinstein will give a concert in Erie, on Saturday evening next.

More rafts have been wrecked and more lumber lost on the Delaware this year than for many seasons past.

Mr. A. Rorush, the Altoona druggist who attempted suicide by poison on the 11th inst., died on Sunday from the effects of the potion.

Prof. John Morgan, formerly of the press of this city, but more recently connected with the Philadelphia *Sunday Dawn*, has assumed the position of editor of the Johnstown *Voice*.

A contract has been awarded for the erection of a new Lutheran church at St. Petersburg, to cost $2,500. The Methodists are also preparing to secure a house of worship.

Mrs. Nina Coppee Mayer, wife of the Rev. Henry C. Mayer, and daughter of the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, died near Munich, Bavaria, on the 10th of April. Her remains were to leave Liverpool on the 24th inst.

An attempt was made, in Spring Creek Friday morning, to rob Mr. Amos Heath, of Corry, of a large sum of money he had in his possession. He was on a visit there to settle up an estate. In the business which took him to Spring Creek he received some thirteen hundred dollars, and being detained until after the train passed, he was compelled to remain all night. Some time before daylight he happened to wake and turn in the bed, when he saw a man start from his door, and heard him jump from the top of the stairs down. On getting up it was found that the thief or thieves had broken the window blinds with the apparent purpose of raising a window, but being unable to do so they had cut through a panel of the door, withdrawn the bolt and thus got in. Mr. Heath's overcoat was down stairs, and had been rifled of all the papers; but the money, which was in his pants pocket, was luckily saved by Mr. Heath accidentally awakening, as the pants were almost within reach of the thief when discovered.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of twenty persons—five men and fifteen women, who had lived to or beyond the advanced ages of eighty years, to wit: Elizabeth Blume, aged 80; Maria Taylor, 80; Amy Shipman, 80; William Stauts, 80; Jane Mair, 80; Frederick M. Snyder, 80; Catharine Mackey, 82; Esther Drake, 83; Christianna Makemson, 83; Moses McNamee, 83; Elizabeth Sowersby, 83; Hannah Chapman, 84; Mary Reed, 85; John Sheets, 85; Sarah G. Wayne, 86; Rebecca A. Bennett, 87; Margaret Paden, 89; Maria Stackhouse, 90; Jas. Warrin, 92, and Mary Street, 96.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* states that last week while a number of laborers on Section 11, of the Berks county Railroad, were digging for the foundation of trestle work on the farm of Mr. Benjamin Stoudt, in Maidencreek township, they struck upon and uncovered a large vein of rich iron ore about three feet in thickness. The farm is situated between the Halfway House and South Evansville, and the discovery of iron ore has created quite an excitement in the neighborhood.

The Lykens *Register* of last week says: "A writ of *quo warranto* was served on Judge Young, on Tuesday evening, sworn out by L. Katzenberg, ordering him to appear at the April term of the Common Pleas Court and show cause why he persists in exercising the functions of the chief burgess of this borough. The first move seems thus to have been taken to extricate us from our present muddle. It is not likely that government troops will be called into requisition."

Rev. D. C. Osborne, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Titusville, was presented with a silver tea service at a sociable on Friday evening.

Daniel Lorey, aged nearly seventy years, was struck by a locomotive near the Lancaster depot, on Monday, and instantly killed. He was walking along the track, gathering up bits of coal, when the accident occurred.

The Cumberland Nail and Iron Company of Bridgeton employs four hundred and fifty hands, and pays the large sum of $22,000 cash to them monthly.

Numerous cases of small-pox are reported in the vicinity of Norristown.

Passenger travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad is largely increasing.

Mr. George Swope died very suddenly at his residence, in Lancaster, on Friday last, in his sixty-ninth year. His disease was paralysis.

A. M. Rambo, of the Columbia *Courant*, is about organizing another Masonic excursion to Europe.

Joseph Miller, an aged and respectable citizen of Carlisle, died on Thursday night at twelve o'clock. He was the oldest citizen of the place, being in his one hundredth year.

John Moyer, aged thirteen years, a son of Christian Moyer of Easton, has been missing since Wednesday morning last. He was dressed in a light coat and dark pants, and is of a light complexion. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his parents. Address, Christian Moyer, Easton, Pa.

The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday says: Mr. Jas. F. Elder, of Blairsville, Indiana county, who arrived in the city last evening, informs us of a distressing affair which happened near that place on Saturday evening. Mrs. Henry Tries, aged about sixty years, had been to town for the purpose of transacting some business, and upon returning to her home, just outside the borough limits, proceeded to the barnyard for the purpose of milking a vicious cow, when the animal turned upon her and inflicted very serious, and, probably, fatal injuries. The enraged brute gored the old lady in the face, the point of one of the horns entering her upper lip and coming out just below the left eye, tearing out her upper jaw, a portion of her nose, and a part of the side of her face. She was thrown violently to the ground and stamped upon by the animal. Miss Lillie Tries, a young lady aged eighteen years, and daughter of the former lady, rushed to the rescue of her mother, when she too was attacked by the maddened brute and gored in the leg between the hip and the knee, losing a considerable quantity of flesh, and sustaining a very painful injury. The latter will probably recover, but fears are entertained that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Tries will result fatally, although surgical aid was promptly summoned. The aged lady was widely known and highly respected in the neighborhood in which she lives, and the sad occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the community.

Peter Gilbert, Esq., who represented Monroe and Pike counties in the Legislature of 1863, and Monroe and Carbon in the Legislature of 1864, died at his residence, in Chestnut Hill township, Monroe county, on the 12th inst. He was in the fifty-first year of his age.

Henry Rambo, who rambled away from Reading, a few months ago, and who was supposed by his friends to have been murdered for his money, has turned up in Baltimore, alive and well.

One of the oldest churches in Western Pennsylvania is located near Brady's Bend. It is a small log structure, was built by the Catholics in 1808, and is still used for religious services, the new church having being burned down soon after being completed.

C. H. Leader, announces in the Philadelphia *Sunday Leader* that he has disposed of his interest in that journal and in the *National Independent*, and that Mr. A. T. Lavaliette succeeds him. Says Mr. Leader: "A. T. Lavaliette, Esq., is a son of the late Admiral Lavaliette, one of the most accomplished and heroic officers of the American navy."

The Mayor of Allentown announces his intention rigidly to enforce the laws against Sunday traffic of all kinds.

The Philadelphia man who drew the $500,000 prize in a lottery says he never knew before what an immense number of relatives he had in this country.

A man in an eastern county advertises the loss of a "slim-bodied, melancholy brown mule." The "melancholy" beast strayed away.

The postmaster at Jefferson City, Mo., has received the following letter:

LIBERTY, PA., April 13, 1873.

SIR—I have heard that there is a female incarcerated within your prison walls for life, unless she marries, which will liberate her. Is it so? If it is, I would be glad to give a clear $10,000 to get a wife that no man would envy me. Write and let me know immediately, and accept the thanks of P. M. BUTTERFIELD,
Port Allegheny, McKean county, Pa.

The Pottsville *Transcript* says: There has been found, in Eldred township, this county, an immense bed of the finest American umber. It is in the Mahantongo valley, about ten miles from Ashland. The discovery of this valuable mineral has tended to raise the value of property in that section of the county, and will open up a new branch of industry. To those of our readers who are not familiar with the properties of the ore, a short description of it may be interesting. Umber according to Chambers, is a mineral used as a pigment, and is a variety of the iron ore called hæmatite, consisting chiefly of oxide of iron, with some oxide of manganese, silica alumina and water. It is of a dark brown color, soft and earthy, and has a conchoidal fracture. It imbibes water freely and falls to pieces like newly burnt lime. When roasted it becomes reddish brown in color, and in that state can be used as an artist's color. It is also used for coloring porcelain.

In that rich mine of poetical obituary lore, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, many remarkable specimens are always to be found, but it is rare that we come across one which combines philosophy with resignation as the following on the death of a two-year-old boy:

If life was a thing that money could buy,
The rich would live and the poor would die;
But God hath ordained it so,
And we must part with our "angel Joe."

The Muncy *Luminary* says that in digging the well on the lot upon which the new school building is about to be erected, in that borough, a six inch vein of an excellent quality of yellow ochre was passed through.

The Philadelphia almshouse had 3,264 inmates on Monday.

The Driving Park Association of Erie have leased the State Fair grounds for a term of five years, and will hold the opening races on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, of July. They offer $15,000 premiums, and have the promise of some of the fastest horses in the country.

Two Philadelphians, weighing respectively 235 and 304 pounds, had a walking match, the other day, for $500 and a basket of champagne.

A shoe manufactory is to be started at Downington, Chester county.

Doctors' prescriptions for whisky are printed for $1 per thousand at the office of the Coatsville *Union*. They have local option there.

The Commissioners of Fairmount Park have granted space for, and the Philadelphia City Councils have approved the plans of Zoological Gardens in the park. The location skirts the Schuylkill one third of a mile, opposite the Thirty-fifth street approach on one side and the principal entrance to the park on the other, on the route to the Centennial Exhibition, and having a siding from the Pennsylvania Railroad enter it. "Solitude" is within the inclosure and the old West Philadelphia water works will enable any amount of irrigation. The whole area covers five acres.

Albert Zitzer, the Carlisle boy who killed his father, a few months ago, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, the jury recommending mercy. Judge Junkin passed sentence on the criminal, on Friday, giving him thirty days in jail. Human life must be held very cheaply over there.

Domestic infelicity caused a Harrisburg woman to take laudanum in order to end her troubles. Plentiful doses of an emetic balked her design, and she still lives.

The New Bloomfield *Times* says: Last May, a young man named Jonathan Harrison, left here for Pudsey, near Leeds, England. His mother writes that he has not reached home, and that she has heard nothing from him since that time. Any person knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by sending information to this office, or to Mrs. Morrison, Pudsey, near Leeds, England.

The Great Council of Red Men meets at Titusville, May 6th, and the indications are that a very large number of representatives of the different lodges will be present. W. C. Plummer, Esq., of the *Courier*, is to deliver the opening address.

There are three men in the Mifflin jail for contempt of court.

Hon. A. G. Curtin is about to locate permanently at his old home, Bellefonte.

The indications are that from fifty to one hundred buildings will be erected in and around Lewistown and across the river this year.

The Altoona rolling mill is in operation. It is said to be one of the best in the State.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: Alexander McElwaine, son of Jesse McElwaine, of Oneida township, while working in a steam saw mill in Wisconsin, a short time since, was terribly mangled by being caught in a shaft belonging to some machinery, which performed a number of revolutions, carrying him with it, before it could be stopped. His right arm was torn off at the shoulder, and his left arm and wrist broken, his right leg was broken in two places, and his left ancle, three ribs were broken, and besides some severe injuries about the head, and yet, strange to say, he was living and hopes of getting well were entertained, at latest dates.

WASHINGTON.

The Second Modoc Massacre.

Trained Hunters to be Enlisted.

Settlers Stampeding for Safety

Oregon Indians Eager for War.

Expiring Franking Privilege.

GREAT EXTENT OF THE ABUSE

Preparations for the Reform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1873.

The Back Pay Inquiry.

The cry of righteousness invoked on the part of members of both Houses of Congress by the just indignation of the people over the back pay provisions of the Legislative Appropriation bill of last session, has occasioned some exposure in the course of some of those persons who have written highly moral letters on the subject of this and other injudicious uses of the public money. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, in July, 1866, an amendment was made to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, raising the salaries of Members of Congress from three to five thousand dollars, and was made retroactive to cover seventeen months, or about three thousand dollars. Among those who took that pay were Morrell, of Vermont, Garfield, of Ohio, and Farnsworth, of Illinois, and others. Now all of these gentlemen, as well as others who voted for it, have expressed their views and have sought to gain credit by returning the back pay. It is stated in official circles that it is a crime to take the back pay of 1873, but it is not known how they reconcile this with their pocketing of the back pay in 1866.

The Louisiana Case in Supreme Court.

The proposed action of the Supreme Court, which is expected to be announced on next Tuesday, denying the motion to direct the granting of an appeal by Judge Durell to the Supreme Court of the United States in the Louisiana case, has created considerable excitement among those who have been in this city somewhat hopefully awaiting the result of their co-efforts. This suspends any further steps until next October.

The Revenue from Tobacco.

It was the general impression in the Treasury Department, when the bill reducing the tax on tobacco from sixteen and thirty-two cents to an equalized tax of twenty cents per pound was passed, it would result in a reduction of two millions in the revenue. After ten months' practical test of the act, the falling off has not exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. With this favorable showing it is thought there will be an increase during the next fiscal year.

The Modoc War.

The unfavorable news from the Modoc war has demonstrated the necessity of other measures to root out these savages. It is proposed to organize a corps of volunteer sharpshooters, to be composed of men, hunters and frontiersmen accustomed to this sort of desperate work. It is believed in military circles that ordinary troops are of little use, except to invest the position.

Obituary.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, died in this city to-day at the advanced age of seventy-six. He was for many years Chief Justice of the State of Mississippi, and held other prominent positions. He was a Whig leader in Southern politics in the old days, and opposed to Jeff Davis. Since the war he has been practicing law in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1873.

The Modoc Victory.

The disastrous encounter with the Modocs on last Saturday, with the receipt of fuller particulars, has been a subject of sad consternation at the War Department and in military circles all day. The murderous results of the conflict are almost unparalleled. Out of the seventy who went on the reconnoissance, four officers and thirteen men were killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Captain Thomas was a son of General Lorenzo Thomas, of the army, well known in connection with Andy Johnson's controversy with Stanton a few years ago. This experience will, it is thought, decide the question of organizing a special corps of trained hunters to participate in this desperate work. There have been proposals of offers from frontiersmen, and the use of such men is now seriously entertained. The soldiers will have enough to do to keep up the investment of the Indian position, so as to keep them from taking refuge among the neighboring tribes, and probably inciting them to a participation in their warfare against the whites. General Sherman and the Acting Secretary of War have had the matter under consideration to-day, and will fix upon some plan which is better suited to the exigencies of the case. [illegible] needed reinforcements will be hastened to the scene of war.

The dispatches received at headquarters announce the greatest consternation along the line of outlying settlements in Oregon and a general stampede for places of safety. Dispatches have been sent to the President giving full particulars of the state of affairs in the Lava Beds.

Responsibilities of Railroads.

The Supreme Court will adjourn. It is understood that the Court will not announce its decision on the question of the right of railroads to enforce stipulations that they will not be responsible for injuries sustained by individuals. The cause of the delay is the recent indisposition of the Associate charged with the preparation of the opinion of the Court. It is generally believed the claim of the railroads will be overruled.

Great Uneasiness in Oregon.

Dispatches from Oregon, received at military headquarters, indicate great uneasiness among the Indians in that quarter, and it is confidently believed that a large body of warriors from various tribes will unite and take the warpath independent of tribal consent or co-operation.

Preparing for the Repeal of the Franking Privilege.

The abolition of the franking privilege after the first of next July is being anticipated by the Post-office Department with every necessary preparation. There is no question of the abuse of the free mail facilities allowed to members of both Houses of Congress, and of both parties. Speeches not worth the paper they were printed on, quack medicine circulars, clap trap pamphlets, and every other conceivable rubbish, including worn out clothes and dirty linen, encumbered and [illegible] the mails. Tons of campaign documents of both parties were sent through the mails under franks [illegible] forged by committee clerks, without authority of law. In this, therefore, the abolition will be a practical reform. There is likely to be considerable discussion as to [illegible] the withdrawal of this privilege from the heads of Executive Departments and Bureaus. This problem can only be solved by actual experience. Those in authority [illegible] think that it will be attended with [illegible] large number of departmental [illegible] sent free through the mails. [illegible] heads of Departments, after July 1st, [illegible] persons issuing documents to [illegible] postage for transmission through the mails [illegible] there will be a saving on letters [illegible] the heads of Departments. It will [illegible] occasion some inconvenience [illegible] frequently are compelled to send [illegible] papers to the Pension office. [illegible] be no reason to change the law [illegible] form in such a large number of [illegible] also exists an abuse of the franking [illegible] Departments in the use of [illegible] by clerks for their [illegible]. There is no doubt but [illegible] head of the Department down, [illegible] paid. This will at least be a [illegible] economy. One effect of the law [illegible] importance of the Postoffice Department. The Departments will purchase [illegible] terly. This will make a large [illegible] nues of the Postoffice in figures, [illegible] no effect on the actual revenues [illegible] be a transfer of the amount from [illegible] to the Department stamp fund.

Some idea may be gathered [illegible] cial correspondence of the Department of the Interior alone by the following statement for the quarter commencing July 1, 1873: Office of the Secretary, $8,[illegible]; [illegible] $4,870; Pension Office, $12,000; [illegible] Bureau of Education, $14,161; [illegible] Affairs, $5,000; General Land Office, [illegible] Smithsonian Institution, $250; total [illegible] $49,361. It is estimated that the [illegible] ment will need stamps to the amount of [illegible] $300,000 and $400,000 for the [illegible] 30,000 postmasters, besides [illegible] must be supplied.

The following appropriations [illegible] ficial stamps by the last Congress [illegible] ending June 30, 1874: Executive [illegible] Department of Justice, $15,000; [illegible] $153,000; State, $83,000; Agriculture [illegible] office, $800,000; Treasury, $504,[illegible] 000; offices of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Senate, and [illegible] of the House, $100 each; total [illegible] $1,865,900.

Government Measures to Assist Vessels in Distress on the Coast—The Life-saving Service—Exploration of the [illegible] View to the Extension of the Number of Stations—The Sea Shore and the Great Lakes to be Watched—The Rise and Growth of the Life-saving Service in the United States—Apparatus Used—Lives and Property Saved.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1873.

The heartrending disaster to the White Star steamer Atlantic, on the rock-bound and storm-beaten coast of Nova Scotia, naturally calls forth the inquiry whether it were not possible to make provisions for a timely effort to render assistance to the passengers and seamen on vessels thrown by the force of storms or the incompetency of commanders on a dangerous shore. The government of the United States has long had this subject under consideration, and provisions have been made, though in no [illegible] manner until recently, to afford aid along the seaboard, during the winter months, at the most dangerous places. At the close of the last session of Congress, March 3, 1873, an act was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the establishment of ten life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina, at such points as he may deem necessary, for the saving of life and property on said coasts.

This portion of the act was but supplementary to the service as already established, but another section takes a more comprehensive view of the necessities of the case, and provides "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to report to this House, at the next session of Congress, the points on the sea and lake coasts of the United States at which the establishment of life-saving stations would best subserve the interests of commerce and humanity, with a detailed estimate of the cost of such stations."

On April 3, 1873, as the readers of the COMMERCIAL were informed at the time, Captain J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life-saving Stations, and S. I. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, of which the Life-Saving Service is a branch, left for Texas in pursuance of the above act, for the purpose of a tour of exploration and survey of the coast from Texas to Maine, which is proposed to be followed in time by a similar visit to the great lakes and the Pacific coast.

A brief retrospect of what has been done in the past for the saving of life and property from destruction by shipwreck will not be uninteresting or uninstructive to those who live far from the [illegible] ocean's roar, or who have never seen the angry storm [illegible] wave hurl with Jove like force the monster ship to destruction.

As far back as the 22d of December, 1837, Congress passed an act to authorize the President to cause government vessels along the coast during the winter to aid in the rescue of distressed navigators. The sum of $5,000 was also appropriated for the purpose. On March 3, 1847, an act was passed for building lighthouses on the Atlantic coast to provide them with the means of rendering assistance to distress. Under the provisions of the same act, this service of humanity was given [illegible] agency by relieving the President [illegible] placing it under the control and management of the Secretary of the Treasury. In August, 1848, Hon. Wm. A. Newell, a Representative in Congress from New Jersey, first took a special interest in the establishment of a life-saving service. He called the attention of the government to the importance and duty of providing means for the rescue of vessels stranded upon the dangerous coast of that State. He portrayed in startling language the dangers of navigation which there existed, and advocated the establishment of station houses at suitable intervals to be furnished with means suitable to the merciful errand of succoring vessels thrown upon the shore by the fury of storms. Congress aroused to the justice of the appeal, and in [illegible] called upon their active co-operation, and voted ten thousand dollars for surf boats, rockets, carronades and other apparatus for the better [illegible] coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor. At the next session an appropriation to the same amount was made for the coast extending from Little Egg Harbor to Cape May, and it was directed that the expenditure should be made under the supervision of such officers of the Revenue Marine Service as the Secretary of the Treasury might designate. Captains Douglass, Ottinger and John McGowan were so appointed. In conjunction with the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, fourteen stations were located within the limits stated in the two appropriations. At each station houses were erected and surf-boats, mortars, shot lines and other apparatus provided. Also a surf car invented by Captain Ottinger. After the first excitement Congress became dilatory and the service fell into neglect. In 1854 Congress was spurred into a sense of its duty by the indignation and odium heaped upon the body by the newspaper press, incited by the terrible calamity which befell the steamship Powhatan, April [illegible], 1854, on Squan Beach, resulting in the loss of over three hundred lives. The nearest station was seven miles distant. Congress then appropriated $20,000 "for the continuation of the system of protecting human life from shipwreck, as heretofore established by life boats on the coast of New Jersey." In the same session a similar sum was appropriated "for life boats and other apparatus" [illegible]

[illegible]

Number of wrecks [illegible]
Total value of vessels wrecked [illegible]
Total value of cargoes [illegible]
Total amount of property saved [illegible]
Total amount of property lost [illegible]
Total number of lives lost [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1873.

VIENNA COMMISSION SCANDAL.

A telegram has been received from the special Commissioners at Vienna, appointed by the President to examine into the alleged irregularities of the United States Commissioners [illegible]

POSTAL CARD DECISION.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General decides that postal cards that have been used cannot [illegible]

DEPOSITORY CLOSED.

On account of irregularities in the United States Depository at Mobile, Secretary Richardson has directed [illegible]

DUTY ON RUBBER BOOTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that rubber boots, [illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day [illegible]

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

John W. Browning, of New York city, has been appointed and commissioned Executive Officer for the State of New York [illegible] of the National Labor Council at Washington, D. C. [illegible]

THE LATE BANK FAILURE.

Decidedly Loose Way of Doing Business—or Deliberate Stealing by the Cashier and Confederates.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following: The Receiver of the Atlantic Bank [illegible]

Wabash and Erie Canal Abandonment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 30, 1873.

Wilson Smith, Representative of the Wabash and Erie Canal, announces [illegible]

Death of Congressman Brooks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—Hon. James Brooks, Representative in Congress from New York, died at his residence in this city [illegible]

MODOC INDIAN WAR.

Reconnoitering Party of Soldiers Drawn Into a Trap and Surrounded.

Terribly Fatal Cross Fire from the Savages.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Forty-nine of a Command of Sixty-nine Killed and Wounded.

Other Indians on the War Path.

The Settlers Greatly Alarmed and Arming.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier just arrived reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others who are missing.

THE PARTICULARS.

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—A reconnoissance composed of Battery K and A of the Fourth Artillery, and Company E of the Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the present Modoc stronghold, Captain E. Thomas of the Fourth Artillery being in command. A dozen or so Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate with Capt. Thomas's left. The troops having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the lava beds, having in the meanwhile signaled the camp that no Indians could be found. On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in the crevices and chasms, and, as usual, the foe were unseen. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both a cross and enfilading fire, and by exposing the position that up to the present writing, seven o'clock P. M., only two of the wounded could go to camp. Nine of the wounded, including Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought safety in a crevice, which was particularly open to the Modoc fire. Grave doubts exist of their ultimate safety.

TROOPS TO THE RESCUE—LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

So soon as information was received at headquarters relative to the peril of the reconnoitreing troops, aid was at once pushed forward to their rescue, four companies being ordered out—two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for conveying the wounded were forwarded; these latter are returning just now, without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows, a bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible, from the character of the enemy concerned, that some of them no longer heeded cold or heat. Their comrades, who from some cause are coming into camp, show plainly by their demeanor their heartfelt sorrow. They feel for them, but they are powerless in the matter. The wounded, so far as can be learned just now, are First Sergeant Clifton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; private John H. Gifford, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; private John Lynch, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead; private Joseph McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery; private Wm. McCoy, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; private Michael Wallace, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead; private Joseph Broderick, Battery A, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant Wright, Twelfth Infantry, reported as dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Harris, Fourth Artillery, struck by a spent ball, but not injured much.

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED.

April 27, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch received from Col. Green, of the First Cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday morning, shows the surprise to have been much more complete and terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch also states that Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. K. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, are killed. Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, is badly, perhaps mortally, wounded, and Lieut. Cranston, also of the Fourth Artillery, is missing. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that privates Ward, of Battery K, and Parker Collins, of Battery A, were killed; also, privates Boyle, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and one other man of the same company. It is supposed the Modocs burned the bodies of the two latter.

In addition to the list given above, Sergeant Robert S. Rermer, of Battery A, and private John Higgins, of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, are given as badly wounded; Matthew Murphy, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry; James Noble and Charles Cuff, of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, were slightly wounded; Acting Assistant Surgeon Besimig was wounded in two places while attending to the wounded troops.

April 27, 5:00 P. M.—From the second dispatch sent by Colonel Green it appears that there are now collected and awaiting conveyance to camp sixteen men that were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieutenant Harris, of the Fourth Artillery. These, added to the number of wounded men above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged—some sixty or sixty-one.

SAVAGES WELL ARMED.

The Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breech-loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance only where one Modoc has been known to have possession of two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork of rock surface. The ground in many places is torn up by volcanic action, leaving crevices, and these are adaptable to the purposes of either hiding or points of defense. Several instances of soldiers knowing nothing of the topography have come unawares on such fissures, therefore they could not escape. Their positions were confronted with a wily Indian, rifle leveled, finger on the trigger, and death, or at least a dangerous wound, was the result. Too often the cowardly redskin escapes by so many paths known only to themselves.

SOLDIERS UNDER CROSS-FIRE.

As a sample of their treachery and cunning it may not be amiss to state that a portion of Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger and outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot, affording a partial cover for some twenty. No sooner had they done so than the Indians who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity at that point, numbered twenty-one warriors, detached seven of their number on one side, fourteen remaining on the other, opened a cross fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury; the rest were either killed or wounded. It is next to impossible to ascertain the numbers killed and wounded.

MODOC SCALPS TAKEN.

Yesterday Captain McKay reported that his Warm Springs had taken four scalps. This may be the whole or only a portion of the killed, the Modocs being very careful to destroy, as far as possible, all traces of their casualties, burying their dead in the caves. Their wounded are supposed to be hidden in the caves also, as but few of them have been seen so far.

SOLDIERS DIE LIKE HEROES.

Justice to the memory of the gallant dead compels us to record the following well authenticated facts: When Captain Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by the vindictive foe, true to his nature as a soldier, he sought to cheer his soldiers on to the bitter end, and obtain if possible, life for life or sell their lives dearly, saying, "Men, we are surrounded; we must fight and die like men and soldiers." In his noble efforts to sustain the courage of his small command he was ably seconded by Lieutenant Howe and Lieutenant Wright. After receiving his mortal wound he buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver among the enemy before dying.

If living he would also write in terms of well deserved praise of Lieut. Harris, who, similarly situated as Capt. Thomas, with a portion of his battery, K 4 Artillery, he set an example of bravery and determination to his men by uttering some such sentiments as those already quoted—not that it required such expressions to stimulate the men to deeds of bravery, when every man would willingly have followed either officer wherever he chose to lead; yet they show the mutual confidence existing between them. Since they were to fail, it is a pity they had not been opposed by a worthier foe. Yet it is a mournful consolation that each, Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe and Lieut. Wright, with their soldiers, met a soldier's death in defense of the government and laws of the country. Of the men killed or wounded it is perhaps sufficient to say they showed their bravery with their blood, the former with their lives, the latter in total or partial disability.

8:30 P. M.—The reinforcements sent out under Col. Green, together with the killed and wounded, are expected momentarily. A heavy rain is now falling, which may be beneficial to the poor wounded men, alleviating their suffering. Their arrival is anxiously looked for by their more fortunate comrades. In camp every preparation is made for their proper reception. When the news of the massacre reached the camp, soldiers who had grown old and grey in the service wept like babies over the fate of their officers and comrades.

BRINGING IN THE DEAD AND MAIMED.

April 28—6 A. M.—Troops with the killed and wounded are returning. In addition to the death list given add First Sergeant Robert S. Romer, Battery A, and private James Rose, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, died yesterday. Sergeant Buck, Battery A, came in wounded, not previously mentioned. In many instances it would be difficult to recognize the dead but for some article of dress known to have belonged to them, to such an extent has Indian barbarity defaced the lineaments of those killed.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN CAMP.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded now in camp:

Killed—Captain Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; Lieutenant Albion Howe, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; private Robert S. Romer, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; private Parker, Fourth Artillery, Battery A; private John Lynch, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private James Rose, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private Joseph W. Ward, Fourth Artillery, Battery K; private Michael Wallace, Fourth Infantry, Company E; private Greed, Twelfth Infantry, Company E; citizen Lewis Webber, Siskiyou county. In addition to the foregoing eight men were buried in the field, whose names could not be ascertained. Lieutenant Arthur Cranston and four men of Battery A are still missing.

Included in the list of killed are also privates Wm. Boyle, Howard and Newsbury, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Wounded—Private Joseph B. Roderick, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, left thigh; private Mathew Murphy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, ring finger; private James McMillan, Battery A, Fourth Artillery, palm of right hand; private John H. Gefferd, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, back thigh; Corporal Jas. Noble, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, neck; private Charles Cuff, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, hand; Sergeant M. Kennedy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, right elbow and breast; private James T. Butler, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, both temples; private John Higgins, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, through hand and shoulder; private Francks Rolla, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, left leg; private G. Van Dewater, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; private Wm. McCoy, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, right buttock; private McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, both feet and right shoulder; Sergeant Aug. Beck, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, right arm; First Sergeant Clayton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left leg; private M. Brennan, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, both arms fractured; Lieutenant G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, back; Surgeon B. Semig, U. S. A., right leg.

Another Account of the Ambuscade.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald* special from Lava Beds, dated the 26th, says: The force under Capt. Thomas, which started to reconnoitre the position supposed to be held by the Modocs, numbered sixty-nine men. The object was mainly to find out how the Modocs were situated, and whether the mortars could be brought up and used effectively against them. As the troops approached the cave of the lava beds, about half-past ten, our command was brought to a halt and the men allowed to take a rest. The story of the first fire is differently reported, some saying five or six shots were fired and others only four; but Tickner states positively that it came from a party of nine Indians, who occupied a bluff to the eastward of where the troops were stationed. Major Thomas immediately threw the men into skirmishing order, with Lieut. Wright's company on the right. The latter, however, had not got into position before they were flanked to the right by a party of fourteen other Indians that had come up to the assistance of those who fired first. The cross fire on Wright's men proved very demoralizing, and they broke back in confusion leaving their gallant leader in an exposed condition, and supported by a few of his non-commissioned officers. In the meantime another small party of Indians had obtained a position to the left, and opened a raking fire on the two batteries of artillery.

IT WAS A FEARFUL TRAP,

and the first four shots were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the Indians. On the right and left the rout was complete, and with the exception of the officers and non commissioned officers, the majority of whom lay stretched on the rocks with the life blood ebbing fast away, the watchword was "*sauve qui peut*." Confused and demoralized as they were, the men became an easy prey to the Modocs, who, confident in the protection of their native rocks, shot them down like so many frightened deer. Occasionally news was brought in by the scared stragglers, exaggerated in the extreme, but significant of some dire disaster. Many of these men, who had deserted their officers in the time of peril, had seen an hundred Indians all around them. Fear had distorted their vision, and made them so helpless that one of their number was afterwards found dead on the field without a shot. He had been butchered by knives, and so panic struck that he could not fire a shot in his own defense.

There was a mystery about the attack that nobody appeared to solve, as to how the troops were so completely surprised. If in camp, where were the pickets or advanced skirmishers? It appeared so strange that a party of sixty-nine men should be almost surrounded by the Indians without their being aware of a sign of the Indians as far as they could see. This fact alone will give the public an idea of the nature of the ground in which these Indians fight, and what our soldiers have to contend against.

During the night Indians were creeping through the rocks to scalp and strip the dead. Soldiers coming through Colonel Green's line told him where the remains of Batteries K and A were to be found. Colonel Green immediately moved forward his line to the place indicated, and there, hid in some sage bush, were the naked bodies of Major Thomas, Lieut. Howe, Serg. Rower and six others. Col. Wright's body lay a little to the left, and on the right was Lieut. Harris, severely wounded, and the bodies of five of his men, stripped of all their clothing. Forty-nine were killed and wounded out of a command of sixty-nine men.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A comparatively brief telegram received by General Sherman to-night contains nothing new relative to the Modoc expedition in addition to press accounts which it confirmed.

THE SETTLERS GENERALLY ALARMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says that the people of that place and Scott's valley are arming apprehensive of a general war. The ladies have taken measures to send the sick and wounded lint, bandages, fruit and other necessaries.

Mendenhall's troops, numbering one hundred and thirty, were expected to join Gillem last night. The settlers in the valleys of Oregon above the Lava Bed are getting out with their cattle and property, and are afraid to remain longer. No further news from the front.

FOURTEEN HUNDRED INDIANS IN CAMP AND ERECTING EARTHWORKS.

A dispatch received at San Francisco from Portland, to-night, says that fourteen hundred Indian warriors are camped on White Bluffs, Yakema river, above Walla Walla, putting up breastworks. The settlers are greatly alarmed. Indians are traveling about painted, warning the whites to leave the country. The Shoshone Indians are threatening also, warning the settlers to leave. Massacres like those of the Modocs are feared.

THE KILLED OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON April 29.—Captain Thomas, reported among the killed by the Modocs, was a son of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, formerly Adjutant General of the army. Lieutenant Howe was son of Major Marshall Howe, and son-in-law of General Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe. Lieutenant Wright was a son of the late General George Wright, and nephew of the late General Sumner.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—General Sherman to-day received the annexed dispatch from Gen. Scofield;

"LAVA BEDS, April 28.—On the 26th, Major Green, commanding the camp on the west side of the Lava Beds, ordered Captain Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, and a party of Warm Spring Indians, about seventy soldiers and thirteen Indians, to make a reconnoissance in a southeasterly direction to a point about four miles from camp. The party left camp about twelve o'clock, noon, reached the designated point and were resting, no Indians having been seen. Suddenly the party was fired upon by the Indians, when upon searching in the lava chasms the bodies of Captain Thomas and Lieutenant A. P. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, were found. First Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, of the Fourth Artillery, has not been found. It is supposed that they were killed. Lieutenant George M. Harris and acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig, were seriously, though I hope not dangerously wounded. Thirteen enlisted men were killed and wounded. All the officers and part of the men remained together and fought like heroes, but the Indians had secured the advantage of the position before being discovered. The remains of the officers will be taken to Yreka to-morrow. The bodies of four warriors have been found at or near the scene of battle. Captain Mendenhall reports from Burletsville, and is expected to join on the 30th. The Indians occupy a position in the rocks about four miles south of their caves, and it will be impossible to surround them with the force on hand, or those *en route* to this place. The circumference of the lava beds is about thirty miles. General Davis is expected to be here to-morrow. Alvan Gillem and General Davis started from Yreka for the lava beds this morning."

General Sherman, after having a conference with acting Secretary Robeson, telegraphed to Secretary Belknap and the President in a way of consultation as to future army movements.

Another Indian Massacre Reported.

TORONTO, April 30.—A dispatch from Ft. Garry says: Information has been received from a trustworthy source to the effect that some American traders having poisoned Little Knife and Sitting Bull, Sioux chiefs, at Cypress Hill, four hundred and fifty miles from Ft. Garry, in British territory, the Sioux fell on the post and massacred all the Americans and half breeds in the vicinity.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reported Decisive Victory of Carlists.

LONDON, April 19.—The Carlist committee here have received telegrams from Spain reporting that on Thursday last a great victory was won by their friends at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pampeluna. The Carlists, numbering 700, defeated a Republican force of 1,400 strong. The battle began at eleven o'clock in the morning and lasted until dusk. The bands commanded by the cure of Santa Cruz fought with great heroism. The Republicans were completely routed, with a loss of eighty killed and wounded. General Nouvillas's plan of the campaign in the North has failed. The Carlists are receiving large supplies. The reports that Don Alphonse has recrossed the frontier into France and that Saballs has fled are pronounced false.

GENEVA, April 29.—The police of this city have arrested the Chamberlain of Don Carlos, who was just starting for Spain with a howitzer packed among his baggage. The Federal Council has approved the action of the police.

LONDON, April 29.—Marshal Serrano and Senor Sagasta have left Spain. Additional advices, received through Carlist channels, represent that the chieftains Saballs, August, Menuret, Souila, Valles and Cristavy are capable of concentrating all their force, some 10,000 in the aggregate, in a few hours. Saballs is blockading the city of Vich, thirty-seven miles from Barcelona. Don Alfonso is in the province of Lerida, where fifty-five men of San Fernand's regiment of the regular army have deserted to his banner.

True Will of Louis Napoleon—The Full Text.

New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, April 29.—The following is the true will of the late Emperor Napoleon, under which letters of administration are now applied for. The estate is sworn to be less than one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, and is subject to claims which will reduce it one-half:

This is my wil: "I commend my son and my wife to the high authorities of the State, to the people and to the army. The Empress Eugenie possesses all the qualities requisite for capably conducting the regency, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will make him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family: 'Everything for the French people.' Let him fix on his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the Emperor's deeds and correspondence; and finally, let him remember, when circumstances permit, that the cause of the people is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because contemporaries seldom render justice. So that in order to fulfil this mission, one must have faith in and conscientiously appreciate his duty. It is necessary to consider that from Heaven above those whom you have loved regard and protect you. It is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave to the Empress all my private property. I wish that, at the majority of my son, she shall live at the Elysee and Biarritz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget whatever unhappiness I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I were attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother. Let him carefully preserve everything that come to me from the Emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the Empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will always honor by his piety.

Done and signed with my hand at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th of April, 1865. NAPOLEON.

The Suspended American Commissioners to Vienna Giving Trouble.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

VIENNA, April 29.—The American scandal still occasions great excitement in aristocratic circles. It is discussed with sneers, as another indication of the working of Democratic institutions. General Mayer, acting under the advice of counsel, peremptorily refuses to surrender the official papers with a list of exhibitors and allotment space. The new Commissioners are completely hampered, and will probably request the interference of the Austrian government. Dr. Ruppauer, another of the suspended Commissioners, has left for Switzerland. Van Buren is still here.

Threatened Ministerial Crisis in France.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Barodet made an eloquent address to his constituents to-night. He declared that the democracy was everywhere increasing. Rumors of a ministerial crisis are renewed. It is said that M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior will resign, and M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, will take his place or enter the Ministry in some other department.

Woman Suffrage in England—New Market Spring Races.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Jacob Bright moved the second reading of the Women's Disabilities bill. In his remarks in support of the bill, Mr. Bright cited the adoption of female suffrage in Wyoming Territory and elsewhere. He also said if the measure was defeated now, it would be brought forward again and again.

Mr. Bouverie moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed six months, and Mr. Scourfield seconded the motion. Debate followed, at the close of which the House divided, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 222 to 155.

The race for the two thousand guineas stakes, the great event of the New Market spring meeting, took place to-day, and was won by Gang Forward; Kaiser second, and Suleiman third. The betting just before the start was six to one against Gang Forward, two to one against Kaiser, and even on Suleiman against the field. Ten horses ran.

Arbitrary Action of Italian Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, April 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, in opposition to the representations and remonstrances of Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, voted $450,000 for the establishment of an arsenal at Taranto. When the vote was declared Sella asked for an adjournment, and said he would inform the House to-morrow what course he should take.

Rumored Death of the Carlist Priest.

BAYONNE, April 30.—A rumor comes from the frontier that the Cure of Santa Cruz has been shot by his own officers.

Earthquake Shock in England.

LONDON, April 30.—A sharp shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Doncaster yesterday.

Peace in Western Europe Assured.

BERLIN, April 30.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the visit of the German Emperor to St. Petersburg confirms the pacific policy agreed to by the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria last September. It is especially significant at this time, because the prospects of quiet in Western Europe were growing gloomier.

Two cases of cholera were reported to-day in Magdeburg.

The Ohio Coal Miners' Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, April 29, 1873.

The coal miners' strike, now in its seventeenth week, shows signs of an early termination. Many have left the Union and gone to work at the reduction. At the Church Hill and Vienna mines, where the Union is now the weakest and numbers leaving it daily, large meetings were called last week to intimidate those who had gone and others intending to. The meetings being a failure, printed notices were thickly posted Sunday night, threatening the lives and property of those who had gone to work if they did not come out and follow the behest of the Union. Last night one of the houses at the Vienna mines, where several of those boarded who had gone to work, was attacked by the strikers in force, and the windows and doors broken in, when the mob was fired on by the occupants and dispersed. Fully half of the several thousand now out in this valley would be at work were they not deterred by threats.

THE MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassins.

They are Lodged in Jail—Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony—What the Prisoners Say—Other Parties Suspected—Who They Are—The Chief of Police Searching.

The horrible murder committed on Monday, near Saltsburg, fully reported in our last issue, was the theme of conversation everywhere in this neighborhood yesterday, and much anxiety was expressed for fear the perpetrators would escape the full punishment so greatly deserved. Coroner West visited the scene in the morning and held an inquest on the remains, and the testimony will be found below in full. Our reporter, who visited Saltsburg while the Coroner was there, gives herewith something about the residence of the Klines, the wounds upon deceased, and the feeling in the neighborhood.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE KLINES.

The Kline family live in a neat cottage on Crooked Run directly back of Saltsburg, and about a mile distant as the bird flies. In front is a spacious yard and garden, which show evidence of taste and thrift on the part of the owners. The house itself is tidy and comfortable, though plainly furnished. At four o'clock on Monday the remains were brought from the house of Mr. Augustus Auberley's, whither they had been conveyed from the scene of the tragedy, and deposited in the south front room of Mr. Kline's residence. Stretched on two chairs in one corner of the room lay the rigid corpse of the child, dressed as found by Mrs. Kline in the woods.

THE WOUNDS.

All the marks of violence are upon the head, which is hacked and bruised in the most shocking manner. The two principal wounds are, one immediately above the forehead and one at the back of the skull, both of which open to the brain. Of the nine wounds, any one must have proven fatal; but the villains evidently meant to make their deadly work sure beyond peradventure. Three large stones, one weighing ten pounds, were produced, and, with the blood and hair upon them, attested to the manner and cruelty of the killing. The house and yard were filled, during the whole time of the holding of the inquest, by near and distant neighbors, who signified in unmistakable terms their indignation and sorrow. Indeed, the esteem for the child Lizzie, manifested by all present, was something remarkable. All agree that she was modest to the last degree, and of winning gentle manners. "Innocent" was the term one heard oftenest applied to her. A gentleman living hard by remarked, "Lizzie and my daughter were confirmed together on Easter Sunday in the Lutheran church at McKeesport. This has nearly broken my daughter's heart, for the children loved each other dearly. There was no sleep in my house last night."

Mr. Kline's family are stricken down by this calamity. No grief could be more genuine than their's, not even that at the loss of an own daughter.

A neat casket awaits the reception of the remains. The funeral is appointed for nine o'clock this morning, the interment to take place at the Crooked Run graveyard. Deceased has no relatives living in the State, save an uncle who keeps the Union Hotel at Turtle Creek.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner West proceeded to Crooked Run soon after his arrival at Saltsburg, and, empaneling a jury, examined the following witnesses:

FINDING OF THE GIRL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kline, sworn—Was no relative to the deceased; her proper name is Eliza Mess; she was thirteen years old; we lived together in one house when her mother died, and she asked me to take her, and I did; she was then seven years old; her father lives in Youngstown, Ohio; his name is George Mess; she left home Monday morning between eight and nine o'clock; I sent her to Mr. Shank's store, at Saltsburg station; I thought she would be here before twelve, but she did not come and I became uneasy, and at half-past twelve went to search for her; I found her on the top of the hill, in the woods near the foot path; she was lying on her back, with her hands by her side and her dress up to her knees; she was still moving backward and forward, writhing in agony; took her head in my lap and called her name several times, but she gave no signs of answering; could see no one near, and had to go a little piece to the brow of the hill and call to some men below the railroad for help; saw no one around, and met nobody; this was about one o'clock; she went to the store every week by this path; she never told me of having met any person before, or of being afraid; she never was allowed to have company; was too badly scared to notice any footprints; she never spoke a word, and died about three o clock.

APPEARANCES AT THE GROUND.

Charles Schwank, sworn—Was employed loading coke into barges opposite the grove; saw the carpenters running up the hill, and my partner suggested something was wrong; I answered a woman is calling for assistance; she called that a murder had been committed; and I said some men had stopped a woman, and we ran up; arriving there saw Mrs. Kline raising the girl's head off the ground; Mrs. Kline asked us to carry her home, and with the help of the others we carried her to Mr. Auberley's, the nearest house; before I learned of the murder saw two men passing down the railroad; they were talking pretty loud at the time, and I looked to see who they were; they were suspicious looking characters, and by their talk took them to be Germans or Swedes; the tallest man wore a black coat and a white slouch hat; the other had on a gray roundabout; had never seen them before; they could not see me as I was working inside of a car; the smallest man was a little lame; when I came up to the body I found two stones (one of which was exhibited); it had blood on and some hair; there was also a piece of fence rail about three feet and a half long lying by broken in two; at the break there was blood on it; the stone exhibited weighed between three and four pounds and the other about five; these two stones were lying alongside of her head; the stones had all been moved; saw no tracks, as I was too much excited; the fence rail was lying at her side near her feet; it was after ten o'clock when I noticed the men pass down the railroad.

THE BASKET AND BUCKET.

Mrs. Annie Keller, sworn—Reside in Saltsburg; was acquainted with the deceased; she stopped at my house on her return from the store, and left there about a quarter before ten o'clock; my house is the last on the railroad on the way she went; she had a little basket and bucket with her; she could go from my house to where she was killed in about ten or fifteen minutes.

Mrs. Kline, recalled—When I found her, her bucket was beside her, splashed with blood, and her basket laid on its side. Nothing was disturbed.

THE SUSPICIOUS TRAVELERS.

Theodore Cummins, sworn—Am a carpenter; was working Monday between the road and the river, opposite this grove; we heard some woman scream; she called a dozen times before we paid any attention; at first thought it to be boys playing in the woods; directly a woman called that some person was after a woman on the hill and we ran up and found the woman with the little girl's head in her arms; after carrying her to Auberley's, we returned to search for tracks, but so many people had passed that all tracks were destroyed; about a quarter before eleven o'clock that day two strange men passed down the track; I fix the time by this; we got a car load of lumber at a quarter past ten, and we had it half unloaded.

Thomas McDonald, sworn—Between ten and eleven o'clock the two men referred to passed; they bade good morning and passed on; was working about fifty yards from where Mr. Schwank was working; am confident it was nearly eleven o'clock; one of the stones had been taken up three feet and a half from her head; another six feet from her head; there was another stone there but could not tell where it came from.

Wm. Jack, sworn—This witness corroborated Mr. Schwank and the preceding witness in respect to the time the men passed and their description, with the exception of the additional particular that both wore whiskers; the smaller one only spoke.

PHYSICIANS TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. C. Maggini, sworn—Am a practicing physician, and have been for over thirty years; shortly before one o'clock was called to see deceased, at the house of Mr. Auberley; have known deceased since she was born; she was insensible, and upon examination found serious wounds on her head, and sent for Dr. Vankirk; we knew she would die; on the left temple I found a bruise such as would be made by a fist or stick of wood, such as the decayed fence rail we seen in the woods; her skull is fractured in two places just above the forehead near the frontal bone; the wounds showed that a heavy weapon had been used; there are nine scalp wounds upon her head and some of them are quite large; think they were made by this stone, which weighs perhaps ten pounds; considerable of her hair stuck to this stone; there are three points or angles on the stone and the wounds correspond therewith; these wounds caused death.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

This closed the evidence, and the jury after some deliberation returned a verdict "that the deceased came to her death by wounds inflicted on her head by the hands of a person or persons unknown to this jury."

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MEN.

A number of the police force, both office and patrolmen, were on the hunt of the suspected men yesterday morning. Officers Moessner and Long heard of them at Lyon's paint shop, on Fifth avenue, where on Monday evening they applied for work. Again they heard of them in a saloon on Liberty street, yesterday morning, and, indeed, two officers were in a saloon where they were at one time. But while Messrs. Long and Moessner were looking for them on Penn street they were arrested by patrolmen Anthony Kennedy and James Dean, at about ten o'clock, on Penn, near Ninth street. They were at once taken to the Mayor's office, and soon a large crowd congregated to get a look upon two such atrocious villains as they are, if guilty of the murder.

THEIR STATEMENTS TO THE MAYOR.

Before reaching the Mayor's presence the prisoners were not informed of the cause of their arrest. They are Germans, gave their names as Hugo Pohle and Morris Hineman, and stated that they had been working at their trade, sign painting, at Cumberland, Maryland. From thence they went by cars to McKeesport, and tried work there on Monday morning, but ceased at about nine o'clock, and Mr. Rogers giving them a dollar they started on foot toward Pittsburgh. Phole said that after numerous stops they got to Salt Works station, and then got on a train and arrived in the city at about six o'clock. They of course deny all knowledge of the murder. After informations had been made out on information received and sworn to by officer Dean, the prisoners were conveyed to the jail under charge of twelve of the police.

THE PARTIES IDENTIFIED.

After their incarceration citizens of Saltsburg and vicinity visited the prison and identified the men as those who had been seen along the road and who were strongly suspected of being the perpetrators of the deed. Officers Wilmot, Dean and Kennedy took the shoes from the prisoners and with them went to Saltsburg to see if the shoes would fit the impressions found there in the mud. Late last evening word was received that the shoes appeared to be the same that had made the tracks, fitting almost to a nicety and agreeing with the measurement taken. The clothing of the men was examined but nothing found to attach guilt to them except a stain on the shirt of Pohle. Articles found at the scene of the murder were compared with those of the men, but no satisfaction was obtained in this. What these articles are we refrain from mentioning, as it may interfere with the ends of justice in case the real perpetrators are yet to be found.

FURTHER STATEMENTS BY THE PRISONERS.

The statements made in the prison by the men do not agree entirely with those made elsewhere. For instance, Pohle said there that they had taken the train for Pittsburgh at Port Perry, while at the Mayor's office they stated that they boarded the train at the salt works. One seemed not to understand where the murder was committed, while the other said that they had met at Saltsburg two other men wearing similar hats as they themselves had, who asked them where to get a drink.

Some doubts are expressed in various quarters as to the prisoners being the guilty ones. It seems astonishing that they should have remained two hours in the immediate neighborhood of the murder, if they were the perpetrators of it; while being strangers, it seems incredible that they should murder the poor girl after having perpetrated the other foul deed that is believed was done.

Chief of Police Irwin went to Saltsburg last evening to hunt up further proof and all other facts attainable in the matter.

OTHER SUSPECTED PARTIES.

Our reporter, while at Saltsburg yesterday morning, met Mr. Henderson, the proprietor of the extensive stone quarry near Osceola, who informed him that on Saturday night a man came to the quarry for work, but remained only over Sunday, and on Monday morning left with an Irish workman named Morehead; that the two men walked across the hill back of Saltsburg by the very path in which Lizzie Kline was murdered; that the time of their leaving the quarry would lead to the supposition that they would reach the scene of the murder shortly after ten o'clock; and that the description in the papers of the two men seen in Saltsburg at once suggested a resemblance to Morehead and his companion. Mr. Henderson says that he would not like to think Morehead capable of such a crime as the murder of this innocent child, but that the other one would attract attention anywhere as a villainous looking character. Have we the wrong men in jail?

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

In closing our report yesterday we severely criticised the action of the police authorities on Monday. The remarks were made after careful inquiry and the statements made were believed to be entirely correct. It turns out, however, that we were misled in saying that nothing was done after Messrs. Hutchinson and Kennedy arrived from Saltsburg, which was about six o'clock. A number of the police were at once put to work searching for the men, and some of them were engaged in it until two o'clock in the morning.

Much valuable time was lost, however, in the afternoon. The first dispatch announcing the murder was received at ten minutes past four o'clock Monday afternoon, and one or more officers ought certainly to have been sent up the road immediately. As shown, nothing was done until after the gentlemen arrived in the evening.

The atrocious murder committed near Saltsburg is still the topic of conversation and many theories and opinions are put forth regarding it. Opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the two tramps arrested on suspicion and now confined in our jail, are divided, many people inclining to the belief that they could not have committed the deed. The facts respecting the occurrence are briefly told and easily understood. Near about ten o'clock in the morning of Monday last an innocent girl of thirteen years of age is brutally murdered on the hill, within three hundred yards of the village named. The murder is not discovered until two hours or more after, when the almost dead body is found.

THE SUSPICIONS.

Shortly after the time when the tragedy must have been committed two hard looking characters come into the town, appear to be in no particular hurry however, and they remain within one mile of the place for at least two hours. They are followed and traced to this city, and are arrested the following day. The additional circumstance against them is that their shoes correspond with impressions around the scene of the murder.

Mr. Henderson, a well known citizen of Osceola, as reported by us yesterday, states that two other men than those arrested were coming to the city and they must have gone by the path taken by the girl.

Besides these there are reasons, not proper for publication, for suspicions in another direction.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The two tramps who were first, and are still, more particularly suspected, have been secured, and it is said additional facts pointing to their guilt have been secured by Detective Wilmot, who visited the place on Tuesday.

Chief Irwin has found bloody clothes left at a cleaning establishment in Allegheny, but the premature publication of the information precludes the idea of securing the party or parties who left them, in case they are the guilty ones, which, however, is not likely.

Reports from Cleveland state that two suspicious characters have been arrested there who confess to having committed robbery here.

WHAT IS DOING.

There does not seem to be much doing towards unraveling the mystery, yet Detective Wilmot, and perhaps others, will go to Saltsburg this morning with a view of collecting all facts and sifting suspicions. It is to be hoped that they be successful in getting a clue that may fasten the horrible crime on the guilty parties.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

Register's List for April.

The following is a list of the wills admitted to probate, and letters granted to administrators, by Register Gray, during the month of April:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent:	Executors.
Alexander C. Barclay	Cyrus Newton Barclay.
Thomas McClurg	Mary Ann McClurg.
Robert Wilson	Levi Wilson. Alexander Bradley. Wm. N. Burchfield.
John W. Johnston	Oliver Ferson.
Jane H. Presley	Thomas McCance.
Thomas Bailey	Hannah Bailey.
James Wawhinney	Matthew Mawhinney. John Barton. David Hutchinson.
John Berger	Rev. John B. Duffner.
Ann Burns	John Ferguson.
George Kennedy	Ann Kennedy.
George Singer, Sr	George Singer, Jr. Wm. H. Singer.
John E. Hess	
Wm Bratt	Benj. Bratt. Thos. Bratt.
Adam Oestmeir	
Jas. Frazier	Wm. K. Nimick. Alexander Nimick. Wm. B. Holmes.
Allice B. Laughlin	Henry A. Laughlin.
Alexander McClurg	S. Trevor McClurg. Wm. A. McClurg.
Sarah Castor	John S. Lytle.
Margaret Frick	August Meir.
Thos. McClowry	Catharine McClowry.
Anna M. Davis	Joseph G. Davis.
Magdalena Snide	
John Clowes	Joseph Barton. Joseph Clowes. John Henderson.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Deceased.	Administrators.	Bonds.
Frank Heckerman	Caroline Heckerman	$ 300
Ann Bradley	Michael Bradley	250
Henry Scheepp	Michael Gruber	12,000
Jacob Biesel	Frank Bopp	800
James Grigg	Dr. L. C. Hall	100
Holland Riddle	Charles E. Riddle	2,000
Alexander Payne	Sarah J. Payne	2,400
Eliza Hellmers	John D. Hellmers	200
George Morley	Thomas Morley	100
David Morris	W. J. Morris	4,000
John Waller	John Myers	50
V. Ruchelhouse	Valentine Ruchelhouse	400
Isaac P. Scott	Elizabeth Scott	1,000
Andrew Medill	Robert Medill. W. W. Shaw	4,000
James Gill	Martha Gill	2,000
William Harger	Holmes Harger	1,500
Danie McCafferty	Mary McCafferty	600
Alexander Irwin	Isaac N. A. Gill	2,500
Herman A. Kunz	Maurice F. Kunz	2,000
Ludwig Miller	Rosina Miller	2,000
Samuel Henny	John Gipperich	200
Joseph Pattenhufer	Anton Schmidt	1,500
Mrs. Margaret Wells	Joseph Wells	1,500
Mary Wells	Joseph Wells	300
Mrs. C. Blackmore	John N. Hazlett	8,000
John E. Davis	T. Walter Day	200
Margaret Brooks	Pamelia Nelson	1,600
Marion C. Wallace	Alexander Wallace. John W. Sproul	1,500
Mary S. Pittock	John W. Sproull	200
Francis Morrison	John Campbell, Sr.	300
William H Alexander	William Alexander	2,000
Alfred F. Offord	Mrs. Mary Offord	700
Elizabeth Schmeider	Frank Hart	10,000
John E. Hess, c. t. a.	Catharine Hess	3,000
G. Henry Fuhren	John C. Mark	4,000
John Young, Jr.	Mrs. Hannah P. Young	20,000
Patrick McMahon	Francis McKenna	400
Anna M. Davis	R. D. Crumpton	8,000
Mrs. M. A. Hanna	John G Hanna	2,000

DR. McABOY'S CASE.

Seen From a Different Standpoint—Facts Unfolded.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

About the year A. D. 1850, William J. Totten, one of the most valued citizens of Pittsburgh, departed this life. He was my brother-in-law. He sent for me in his dying moments. I started at once, and on my way to the city, met a second messenger to hasten my coming—but I was too late. When he perceived that he was about to die without seeing me, he said to his wife, "Tell him, when he comes, to take charge of my children." This tells the story of how I came to be related to his heirs as guardian. From time to time settlements were made with all of the heirs but Charles K. and Virginia L.

Robert C. Totten was paid his own share and the most of what was due to Caroline and Denny, to assist him to go into business. Others were paid all that was due at their arriving of age, and all that ever would be due. A fair and full settlement of the accounts of Charles and Virginia would have shown them fully paid up to their mother's death. They insisted upon a settlement of their shares, and the papers were made out mainly and chiefly, only needing to be copied and compared. But at this juncture the mother dies. Now, these proceedings, which have hardly a parallel in the history of the Court, were commenced before the death of the mother.

At once I came up from North Carolina to meet the new emergency of dues arising from the death of Mrs. Totten, and to save my estate from such confiscation as might make others of my friends to suffer. I was told that such severe measures had been threatened, but I could not believe that it would be attempted. I could not believe that these children, who had been treated by me and mine as my own children, to whom I had acted as a father, could or would act with such ingratitude and utter disrespect; the details of which kindness I need not here recite, but is fully known by many of the most respectable people of the city and country. I am free to admit that by my kindness to a nephew of a different family, and his infidelity, I was brought into financial trouble. But my estate, rightly administered, was ample to pay all trusts and debts of my own, save those of my defaulting nephew, when I was cruelly, and, I think, without any proper excuse, proceeded against by the writ of attachment. The sum proceeded for was so great as to intimidate my friends, and while it was in the power of others to do the same thing, I declined to suffer my friends to interfere in the ordinary way. Being fully assured that the sum due was only by hundreds instead of thousands as demanded, the whole sum that settled the case was eight hundred and fifty dollars to one and six hundred and fifty dollars to the other. To those friends who so nobly rallied to my relief, those who did relieve, and those who offered to do so, I have no words to express my gratitude.

L. R. McABOY.

FROM CANTON, O.

Spring Trade Opened—New Stores Opened—Buildings Going Up—Manufactures—Turn-Verein—Nothing Doing in a Political Way.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, April 26, 1873.

The increased circulation of the COMMERCIAL in our city makes it necessary for your correspondent to endeavor to keep you posted in regard to local matters in this rapidly growing place. The improved condition of the roads has given business of all kinds an impetus, and we can now safely announce that the spring trade has fairly commenced. The large increase of population during the past year has caused the opening of several large and well stocked stores within the past month, and there is still room for more.

Work on the Valley Railroad between this city and Akron is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Several new buildings are in course of construction already; among which we notice two fine business blocks, on the southwest corner of the public square, that are being built by Messrs. J. C. Richards, J. Cowell and Walser & Meyers. A. Lippert has also commenced the erection of a fine three story business block on East Tuscarawas street.

Our shops are all running briskly—a sure sign of prosperity. A new boiler shop has lately been started by Messrs. Hall & Cusack, just east of the Chromatic Press works, and, although but yet in its infancy, orders are pouring in very fast. This firm are now about completing two fine large boilers for the Massillon Paper Company. The boilers are made of the best Sligo iron, and are each twenty-eight feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, and, with the mud drum, weigh fifteen tons. The Chromatic Press works are now under full headway, and are scarcely able to keep up with their orders. "Barkis willin'," we will take a tour among the shops next week.

A "Turn-Verein" has been instituted within the past few weeks. The Turners have leased a lot near Schaefer's rink, and intend erecting a fine building for their exclusive use, in a short time.

Politically speaking, it is a little dull just now, though the prospects are good for a grand outbreak of candidates for the fall election in a few weeks; some are already quietly at work.

Freezing weather and a considerable snow storm Friday evening; a change for the better today.

LANK.

A FOOLHARDY UNDERTAKING.

A Bet That May Cost Two Philadelphians Their Lives—Descending Perilous Falls and Rapids in a Canoe.

BUSHKILL, PA., April 24.—Bushkill creek is one of the most rapid streams in this State. It empties into the Delaware river at this place. Between its mouth and Beaver creek, a tributary, there are several high falls. Otts' Barrens falls are seventy feet high, Resaca falls seventy, Coolbaugh's falls over fifty; other falls are from twenty to thirty feet high. The water falls over almost perpendicular rocks.

In some places the water in Bushkill rushes between high walls of perpendicular rocks, twenty feet high, at a rate of a mile a minute. The distance from Beaver creek to the Delaware is almost thirty miles, through a wild and almost primitive wilderness.

A wager has been made by Mr. W. Joyce and Mr. Silas Gill, of Philadelphia, who make occasional fishing and hunting excursions to Pike county, that they will go from the mouth of Beaver creek to the Delaware river in an ordinary canoe. The bet is $1,000, which has been taken by parties in Philadelphia. The trip is to be attempted some time in June. A large sum of money has been staked on the result.

This perilous and foolhardy enterprise is not without a precedent. In June, 1860, Josiah Bush, of Northampton county, and John M. Troch, of Monroe county, one an old and experienced hunter and the other a returned Californian, made the trip in the manner the Philadelphia men propose. Messrs. Bush and Trock descended the stream in their canoe, but were gone so long that it began to be feared they had been dashed to pieces. A searching party was about to be organized to look for their bodies, when they made their appearance in safety. They said that nothing would induce them to repeat the hazardous experiment.

IT is announced by the Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* that the process of rerolling Bessemer steel rails, hitherto regarded impossible, has been successfully performed in that city, by the use of a newly patented flux which overcomes the hardness and intractability of the material. This, if true, is an important discovery, as steel rails, now in such extensive use on all leading American roads, have hitherto been regarded useless after their first term of service.

The Lewistown *Gazette* states that the old Glamorgan furnace, which blew out several weeks ago, is again nearly ready for the blast.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1873.

There seems to be rather an easier feeling in the money market, although it is difficult to discover on what it is based. The banks, generally, are still short of loanable funds, and the supply of good paper offering at the old rates seems to be undiminished. There is perhaps a little more doing in paper, but rates are still practically unchanged, the best outside paper bringing 12 per cent. per annum. The banks as usual accommodate their customers at 8 to 10 per cent., and their ability and willingness to do this, has been an important element in steadying business and making even a close market tolerable. The sound basis upon which business is generally conducted, is shown from the fact that there have been few failures of consequence during the spring.

New York funds are in demand, and some of the banks have found it necessary to ship currency to the East.

—An important decision involving the responsibilities of telegraph companies was a few days since filed by Judge May, of Milwaukee. The case briefly stated is this:

"The plaintiff, Mr. Hibbard, who lives in Saginaw, Mich., sent an order to Mr. William B. Hibbard, of this city, by a night dispatch over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to purchase for him 20,000 bushels of wheat of a certain grade, etc. The telegram, though received here, was not delivered. Two days later Mr. William B. Hibbard was advised by mail from the plaintiff that the telegram had been sent and of its contents. During this time the price of wheat had changed, so that the plaintiff, if the wheat had been bought the day the telegraph ought to have been delivered and sold the next day, would have realized $1,400. The plaintiff consequently commenced suit against the company for the amount of nominal loss. The defense put in was that the contract on the back of the blanks, on which night messages are written, relieves the company of any liability of delay, etc., and among other points that the damages asked were "remote, speculative and contingent." The other points in the defense, save the last, the Court held to be of no force. In regard to this point, however, the Court held that it had no right to predicate a judgment for damages on the result of what might have happened but never did take place. The Court said:

"I cannot say from the testimony and the law, that the defendant is liable for what the plaintiffs might have made, if a transaction had actually taken place, because it cannot be considered as proven that if he had bought on the 7th he would have sold on the 8th at a profit, and because even if it had been, or could be proved, such 'remote and consequential damages, possible gains and contingent profits are not allowed.'

"The judgment was for the defendant and the suit dismissed."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120⅜	120⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	118⅞	119
U. S. Bonds of 1864	118⅜	118⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	....	120⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	....	117⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	....	118
10-40s	113	....
New 5s	115⅜	116
Gold	117	117⅛
Currency 6s	114⅞	114⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117
United States 6s of 1881	120⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	118⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	118⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	120⅛
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Pacifics	114⅞

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 30, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117¼	117⅛	....	....	117⅛	116⅞
Canton	....	....	....	90	....	....
Western Union Tel	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	85	85⅞	85⅞
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	57⅛	57⅞	57	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛
Adams Express	....	94⅞	....	95	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	67	....	67	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	71⅛	....
New York Central	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	....	100⅞
Erie	64⅛	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Michigan Central	....	104⅛	....	....	105	....
Michigan Southern	91⅞	92	92	92	....	91⅞
Illinois Central	....	115	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	88	....	88⅞	....	....
Chicago and N. W	....	80	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pre	....	....	....	85⅞	....	....
Rock Island	108⅛	108⅞	108⅞	....	....	108⅛
St. Paul	58⅞	58⅞	58	....	58⅞	57⅞
St. Paul pref	72⅞	72⅞	....	....	....	72⅞
Wabash	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	....	69⅞	69⅞
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93⅞	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	....	....	43⅞
Union Pacific	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	....	31⅞	31⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	109	....	110⅞	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	3	3⅛	....	....	....
Harlem	....	124	....	124⅞	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. and I. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	56⅞	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	57⅞	Penna. Allotments	54
United Cos.	119⅞	Pittsburgh 5s	74
Oil Creek	32	A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93
Lehigh Valley	60	Central Transpor'n	47⅞

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

REMARKS.—The firmness we have heretofore noticed continues with a further advance in prices, in raw and also the manufactured article. The fact is the market throughout the entire oil regions was considerably excited. At Parker's the market opened with sales at $2 75, and closed with sales at $2 85 ⅌ bbl, an advance of 10c ⅌ bbl. This made producers jubilant. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market firm with buyers more anxious to purchase. We can report sales of 500 bbls first half of May at 16⅜c. The Eastern market continues firm and excited.

OIL BARRELS.

Holders firm; city $2 05@2 10; country $1 95.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet at all points, and a shade weaker on upper road at $2 65. At Oil City $2 75 was bid and $2 80 asked. At Parker's very little oil was offered, and the market closed quiet. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 67½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
700 bbls upper road, spot	2 67½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 75
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 77½
1,000 bbls Parker's	2 67½

NEW YORK, April 30.—Closing on 29th.—The market was rather weaker. Under an increased amount of oil offering there was a lighter trade for shippers option. Sales reported 6,000 bbls crude in bulk, May delivery at 10⅜c; 1,000 bbls refined, May and early June delivery, 21⅞c; 5,000 bbls, May delivery, at 21c. The market closed at 21⅛c for spot, delivery. Naptha—2,500 bbls city sold at 11⅜c. Refined, in cases, 27@27⅛c. Philadelphia delivery—Market easier at 19⅜@20c for refined on spot. Sales 1,000 bbls, last half May, at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Market a shade easier; S W 19⅜@20c; crude 9⅜c; cases 25c; sales none. Futures: May, 20⅛c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 30.—Market firm at $2 65@2 67½.

TIDIOUTE, April 30.—Sales at $2 62½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 30.—Market firm at $2 65.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market firm at $2 85 bid and few sellers.

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—The market opens firm and unchanged at $2 70 asked; spot $2 65 bid; sellers option May and June $2 70 bid, and $2 71½ asked.

PARKER'S, April 30.—Market firm at $2 70@2 75.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, April 30, 11:30 A. M.—Market very strong at $2 75 bid for Union and Mutual. Later in the day the price advanced to $2 80, at which 500 bbls were sold.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Refined 19⅞c; crude 10c in bulk; in bbls 15c.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Market steady, with no transactions reported yet. Crude 10⅜c; refined 21c, with few sales.

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—Market very quiet and inactive, and no disposition shown by buyers or sellers to operate. It is impossible to quote the market; but small lots might be bought for about $2 60.

TIDIOUTE, April 30.—Market firm at $2 60 offered for round lots.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market firm at $2 80@2 85.

FOXBURG, April 30.—Market very much excited, with few buyers very anxious to invest, the majority anticipating a decline, are holding off; $2 65 is freely bid for large lots.

Another Coal Run.

The stage of water in the Ohio from this point has been such that there have been more or less coal departures daily. The boats noted below have or will leave during the day. The month's run has been a fair one, but falls several million bushels below April last year, which was the largest month's run we ever had, exceeding 17,000,000 bushels. Other boats will follow:

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges, &c.	Bushels.
Bengal Tiger	10	119,000
Niagara	10	110,000
Tom Rees	Mixed tow	115,000
J. F. Dravo	7 b 1 f b	83,000
Coal Valley	9	95,000
Leopard	9 b 2 f b	114,000
Total	47	627,000

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges, &c.	Bushels.
John Dippold	12	140,000
Hawk	8	85,000
Tom Rees, No. 2	10	115,000
N. J. Bigley No. 2	8	86,000
Samson No. 2	10	110,000
Total	48	536,000

ST. LOUIS.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Victory	5	60,000

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

April 29.—There has been no activity in the trade, but the demand has been steady. At the close no change in prices.

Youghiogheny, delivered	17@18c
Ohio river, delivered	15@16c
Kanawha, delivered	17@00c
Cannel, delivered	22@24c
Youghiogheny coke, at yards	13@00c
Youghiogheny coke, delivered	14@16c
Cannel coke, at yards	5@00c
Cannel coke, delivered	7@ 9c

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Following is the comparative cotton statement to date:

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	46,633
Last year	25,204
Total receipts to date	3,241,504
Last year	2,579,192
Exports for the week	65,229
Last year	26,315
Total exports to date	2,032,700
Last year	1,729,477
Stock at all United States ports	454,846
Last year	296,695
Stock at interior towns	84,133
Last year	39,160
Stock at Liverpool	602,000
Last year	782,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	226,000
Last year	202,000

New York Hop Market.

April 26.—The market is very firm, with more inquiry for the elder growths. Sales about 100 bales domestic 1872, at 45@55c.

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	120
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	21,665
Same period in 1871	26,215
Same period in 1870	48,180
For same period in 1869	96,496
Imports for the week	80
Total imports since September 1, 1872	20,239
Exports for the week	125
Total exports since September 1, 1872	6,290

Large Sale of Pig Lead.

We are informed that Davis & Murphy have made a sale of 20,000 pigs of lead, to be shipped through direct to New York and Pittsburgh firms, via Kansas City and the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers. This is taking a step in the right direction. It indicates a ready market for our lead at all times, at the highest price the article commands in the East, and saves to the producer the profits of the middle-men, which, it is well known, foot up a considerable item in the course of a year.—*Joplin (Mo.) News.*

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Copper—Manufactured unchanged. Ingot quiet and without decided change at $33 50 cash, for lake Pig iron dull and nominally unchanged at $51@60 for Scotch; $46@53 for American. Bar dull at $110 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet and nominally unchanged at $16@17, gold, for Russia. Nails—A shade firmer and in fair demand at $5 00@5 25 for cut 10d to 60d; $6 50@7 25 for clinch.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Beeves in demand and market firmer; sales 1,900 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $8 00@8 50; fair to good $6 50@7 50; common $5 50@6 00. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at $6 50@8 00. Hogs unchanged; sales 5,000 head at $7 50@8 75.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, April 30 1873.

REMARKS.—Again the weather is bright and cheerful, giving token that Spring has come and intends to "stay with us" this time. The market is more active than it has been for some days past, particularly with regard to grain and flour; prices being firm, strong and quotably higher. The cause of the advance is attributed to the light receipts which, it is argued, will continue until after "seeding time" is over. The close observer of the market will notice some changes in other articles under their appropriate headings; we may add that with the exceptions named, the markets rule uniform and are daily growing firmer. The "good time coming" is near at hand, for which our merchants have been "waiting and watching."

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,498	7,664	14,162
Apples, bbls	2,044	1,184	3,228
Cheese, bxs	405	761	1,166
Corn sacks	1,401	832	2,233
Wheat, sacks	3,975	6,191	10,166
Barley, sacks	1,364	2,653	4,017
Rye, sacks	280	346	625
Oats, sacks	9,238	5,037	14,275
Butter, packages	279	370	649
Bacon, pieces	4,162	325	4,484
Bacon, tierces	352	649	1,001

	April, 1869.	April, 1870.	April, 1871.	April, 1872.	April, 1873.
Flour	26,551	17,047	17,264	16,161	24,791
Apples	3,024	5,057	2,638	4,122	7,237
Cheese	889	2,864	1,644	1,257	1,277
Corn	16,198	8,547	11,483	22,584	6,347
Wheat	6,659	17,301	12,835	11,764	16,616
Barley	7,895	5,768	9,830	6,355	12,789
Rye	11,168	4,580	5,712	3,410	1,632
Oats	14,370	15,342	9,330	22,262	30,372
Butter	723	1,022	9,000	1,3.7	1,053
Bacon, pieces	8,614	7,176	3,337	14,619	11,062
Bacon, tierces	....	....	1,287	1,184	2,021

Below will be found the wholesale quotations of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase, being 200 bbls since our last. Prices, though weak, are not quotably lower, the rates being governed by the quality of the fruit offered, sales all the way up from $1 ⅌ barrel to $2 50.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is light, and sales are reported at 45@54c as to quality.

ALES—No change in prices with regular sales as follows: X at $9 ⅌ bbl; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $19 per barrel.

ASHES—The market is quiet and firm at the following quotations: Common soda ash 4½@4⅞c; refined 6@6½c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@3⅝c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 30 packages. "Grass butter" would command good prices if it were only in the market. As it is prime table sells at 35@38c ⅌ lb; inferior grades at lower figures.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fairly active, the late advance being well maintained and prices tending upward. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 14⅜c; canvased do 15c; shoulders 9c; plain sugar cured shoulders 10c; canvased do do 10½c; rib sides 10c; short rib sides 10⅜c; clear sides 11c; mess pork $18 50; dried beef 18½@19c; lard in tierces 10½c; do in buckets 11⅜c. Receipts, tierces, 12.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans ⅌ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans 27 00; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ⅌ lb 40c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand for prime white navy at $2 20@2 75 ⅌ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

BROOM CORN—Red 3¾@4½c ⅌ lb; green 5½@6c; hurl 6½@7c.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: three bushel 53c; two and a half bushel 46c; two bushel 37c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 33@35c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 00 ⅌ case.

CHEESE—Receipts on the increase 183 boxes. Prices are unchanged, with a fair local demand. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 15⅜c; new Ohio factory 14@14½c; new Ohio dairy 11@12c.

CARBON OIL—Prices firm and a shade better. We quote car lots at 16⅜c, with the usual advance on small lots.

CRANBERRIES—The demand is only moderate, Sackett's and Carey's selling at $13 00@14 00 ⅌ bbl; other varieties $8 00@10 00.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a fair demand, with sales as follows: Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6½@7c; clear sides 8@8½c; jowels 3c. Country lard 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6½@7c; mixed 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market is fully stocked, and the standard price for strictly fresh is 15c ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market very quiet, with sales in a small way at 65@70c ⅌ lb for good live geese.

FLOUR—The market for the past few days has been unusually brisk, caused to some extent, by the sharp advance in spring wheat, owing to the continued wet weather preventing farmers in the West from putting in their crops. Winter wheat flours are held very firm, and an advance of 25c ⅌ bbl for choice brands may be looked for. The receipts for the past week have been large, yet the demand is so great that no stock has accumulated on the hands of dealers. Below will be found the mill and store rates: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $10 20; sacks $9 90; Pan Handle, Southern amber, bbls $9 50; sacks $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, bbls $9 10; sacks $8 80. Stores—Lowell Mills, amber wheat, bbls $9 30; sacks $9 00; Mahoning Valley, ⅌ bbl $9 20; Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, bbls $9 25; Rising Sun, bbls $8 00; Madison Mills, bags $8 50; Minnesota Island, $8 00; Snow Drift, $8 00; Ford's, $7 50. Rye flour, $5 50. Receipts 900 bbls.

GROCERIES—We have to note quite an excitement in sugars to-day. The market advanced one quarter of a cent per pound eastward this morning, and large sales reported at the advance, and every indication of higher prices on all grades of raw and refined sugars. We advance our quotations one quarter here, but the market will no doubt be higher before we go to press. Coffee is still in a very strong position and in active request. Below will be found the quotations at which leading houses make sales:

Coffee—Good 22c; fair 22½c; prime 23½c; strictly prime 24½c; fancy 25½c; roasted, loose, 26½c; do packed 27c; do Java 32c.

Rice—Rangoon 7½@8c; Carolina 8½@9c.

Sugars—Raw—P R 9½@10⅜c; N O 8½@10⅜; Knight's yellow 8⅜c; do ex C 9⅞c; D and D C yellow 9⅜c; Metropolitan C 10⅜c; do ex C 11c; Calvert's ex C 11⅛c; do B 11⅜c; A 11⅜c; hards 12½c; cut loaf 13½c; Demarara 10@10½c.

Syrups—Common 30 to 35c; silver drips 40 to 45c; H & E drips 50 to 55c; Phoenix 65c; Pacific 70c; white drips $1 75.

New Orleans Molasses—70 to 78c, as to quality.

Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan 50c to $1 15; imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 to $1 30.

CANNED GOODS.—*American Pickles*—Pints ⅌ dozen $1 50; quarts $2 50; half gals $3 75; gallons $5 50; barrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each 5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow, ⅌ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $5 50; small cherkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; white onions, quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalilli, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ lb cans $2 10 per dozen; ½ lb cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; 4 and 6 lb cans 45c per lb; 10 lb cans 40c; 18 lb kegs 35c.

Ketchups, Sauces, &c—Tomato ketchup ⅌ dozen, pints $2 10; quarts $2 45; Halford sauce, pints $4 25; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; goblet jellies, pints $2 75.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of grain since our last, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat sacks	1,016	Oats, sacks	1,639
Barley, sacks	1,070		

The market for wheat, corn and oats is very active, and prices are firm and stronger. Various reasons are assigned for the advance in prices, but as they are merely speculative we pass them by, and give the reader the figures by which sales are made by car lots: Wheat—White $1 88@1 90 ⅌ bushel; red winter $1 80@1 85. Oats—White 48c; mixed 45@46c; black 45c. Corn—Ear 58c; shelled 57@58c; mixed 55c. Rye—Demand light at 85@90c. Barley—Fall 95c@$1 00; spring 85c@90c.

HOPS—The market is quiet, with sales of the crop of 1872 at 55@60c; old dull sale at 18@20c.

POULTRY—The supply is on the increase; sales of live, by the coop, at 80@90c ⅌ pair.

POTATOES—We quote choice peachblows at 80@90c ⅌ bushel, and are cognizant of one car lot sold on track this morning at 80c; mixed 70@75c ⅌ bushel; sweet potatoes, cooking, $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bush.

SAPOLIO—Sales, cases of 6 dozen, at $6 00.

MINCE MEAT—Sales in a small way at 12c ⅌ lb for standard brands.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 75; seconds $1 10@1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 50.

HAY—Baled on track and wharf held at $25 00@30 00 ⅌ ton; loose, from country wagons, $20 00@30 00 ⅌ ton.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 3½@4½c ⅌ lb; per bushel 85@90c. The market is well supplied.

MAPLE SUGARS AND SYRUPS—Maple sugar 15@16c, rough; cakes 17@18c ⅌ lb. Syrup $1 15@1 25 ⅌ gallon, jug included.

HOMINY—Sales are made at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 65@68c.

ONIONS—Choice silverskins $5 50@7 00 ⅌ bbl; yellow $5 50@6 00; red $4 50@5 00 ⅌ bbl; onion sets $4 50@5 00 ⅌ bush.

RAGS—Market quiet at 3⅜@3⅝c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—We quote as follows: Clover seed $5 75@6 00; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 00@2 05 ⅌ bush and scarce.

SALT—Sales No 1 at $1 65 ⅌ bbl; No 2, $1 15.

TALLOW—Market firm at 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 91@93c ⅌ gal.

WOODEN WARE—Sales as follows: two-hoop pails $2 50; three-hoop do $2 75; No 3 tubs $9 00; No 2 do $10 00; No 1 do $11 50; wash boards, I. X. L., $2 50; do, Todd's, $2 75; do, Acme, $2 75.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 23.—There is more doing, but prices are unsettled. The revised quotations for all grades of wool are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX, and above, at 53@55c; X 52@55c; medium quarter and half blood 53@55c; coarse 47@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine 50@52c; medium 51@53c; coarse 45@47c. Combing Wool—Medium unwashed combing 75c; medium unwashed combing 48@50c; coarse washed combing 70c; coarse unwashed combing 48c. Unwashed Carding Wool—Fine unwashed 33@34c; medium unwashed 35@38c; coarse unwashed 33@35c. Tub-washed Wool—Choice tub-washed 54@55c; fair tub-washed 50@53c; inferior tub-washed 48@50c. Pulled Wool—Philadelphia and country super pulled 42@45c; Philadelphia and country merino and extra 45@47c; western super pulled, 42@44c; western merino and extra pulled 43@45.—*North American.*

April 30—There is no material change to notice in prices or demand. The revised quotations for all grades are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 53@55c; X 52@55c; medium half blood 53@55c; coarse common and quarter blood 47@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine 50@52c; medium 52@54c; coarse 45@47c. Combing wool—Medium washed combing 67c; medium unwashed combing 45c; coarse washed combing 65c; coarse unwashed combing 45c. Unwashed Carding Wool—Fine unwashed 33@34c; medium unwashed 35@38c; coarse unwashed 33@35c. Tub washed Wool—Choice tub washed 54@55c; fair tub washed 50@53c; inferior tub washed 48@50c. Pulled Wool—Philadelphia and country super pulled 42@45c; Philadelphia and country merino and extra 45@47c; western super pulled 42@44c; western merino and extra pulled 43@45c.—*North American.*

CALIFORNIA WOOL CROP.

Wool is now coming in quite freely from all parts of the State. Prices are low and likely to rule low through the spring season. There are Eastern orders here, yet few Eastern buyers on the ground. Shipments overland are now in order, and the flow outward is likely to continue for some time to come. Throw out last year's prices and rates paid for wool are about up to the average of past seasons, and yet many wool growers, who luckily sold last year at extremely high prices, yet forgetting that the buyer lost heavily, are now disposed to hold their wool for the present, unwilling to meet the market and thus save the heavy expense of storage, interest, &c.—*Sacramento Union.*

NEW YORK.

April 23—There has been the usual amount of business transacted during the past two or three days, but manufacturers are still cautious and refuse to purchase beyond their immediate wants. Prices continue irregular, with indications of a further decline. Holders still show an anxious disposition to make sales, but they meet with little success. Private advices from Philadelphia report the market in a more favorable condition, 54@55 cents being offered for prime Ohio fleece, but holders demand 57@58c. The sales here comprise 5 bales Cape at 31c; 75 do, super pulled, 40c; 60 bags do, and X do, 40c; 28 bales Spring California, 26@29c; 250 do, 21@23c; 8,000 lb common and X Ohio fleece, 46@52½c; 11,000 lb low do, 45c; 7,000 lb mixed do, 52c; 3,000 lb medium and combing, 56c; 5,000 lb unwashed 27@30c; 8,000 lb medium do, 30c; 4,000 lb coarse do, 30c.—*Shipping List.*

April 26.—The market opened in the middle of the week with a brisk demand from both manufacturers and speculators, and since then about 1,600,000 lbs have changed ownership. As regards prices, nothing can be said in their favor, for in some cases from 2 to 3c below the regular market value was accepted. The sales, with one or two exceptions, were composed of domestic of the finer grades, foreign being still quiet. Advices from Port Elizabeth, dated February 28, state that "Grease wools have arrived in small quantities only. The demand for American account is still maintained. Prices in the up-country rule very high, and leave hardly any margin for profitable realization, even if present prices are maintained. The Endora left on February 15th with 638 bales, and the Sea Queen on the 17th, with 345 bales, both bound for Boston." A cable dispatch received from London yesterday says: "10,000 bales offered at auction, English and Continental buyers numerous and active. The closing rates of the March sale maintained." The sales here comprise 5,000 lbs Western fleece at 48c; 10,000 lbs unwashed do 32@34c; 40,000 lbs X Ohio do 48@53c; 400 bags pulled 33@46c; 44 do X and super do 38@50c; 12,000 lbs Mexican 13½@15c; 20,000 lbs Texas 17⅜@18c; 10,000 lbs medium do 27c; 30,000 lbs Western do, 19@22c; 15,000 lbs Colorado 23c.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

April 26.—The wool market has been moderately active during the past week, and considerable sales have been made, though principally in small lots. There has been little change in prices, though we hear of some sales at lower prices than last week. At present the prices of wool are as low or lower than at any previous time for four years. There seems to be very little firmness in the market, and holders are selling at about buyers' prices. There is a little improvement in the demand, and manufacturers are picking up in a small way stock to supply their mills. The stocks of fleece wool are light, and any marked increase in the demand would be likely to enhance the price. There seems to be a desire on the part of dealers and manufacturers that prices shall be kept about where they are until the new clip comes off, believing that such a course will result to the advantage of the trade. Of course wool growers will hardly share this feeling, and it will not be surprising if there is a considerable contrast between buyers and sellers between now and the first of June. A continuance of the policy pursued by manufacturers since the fire will be likely to maintain the present low range of values.

In pulled wools the sales have been rather light, and prices are very low. It is difficult to give a quotation, as prices vary widely. A reference to the reports of sales, below, will give the best idea of the range of prices.

In foreign wool there have been considerable sales. The new Australian wool is moving fairly, and at present prices is thought by many manufacturers to be as desirable as domestic fleece. The price of Cape wool rules low, and it is difficult to get more than from 30 to 31 cents for the best lines.

Receipts for the week ending April 24 have been 2,069 bales domestic and 1,153 bales foreign.

Sales for the week have been 900,000 lbs domestic and 310,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 14,000 lbs Western at 42½c; 8,000 lbs do at 46c; 25,000 lbs do at 48c; 13,000 lbs do at 48@52c; 7,000 lbs do X at 49c; 4,000 lbs black at 30c; 7,000 lbs Ohio at 50c; 7,000 lbs do at 52½c; 5,600 lbs do at 53½c; 10,000 lbs do at 55c; 4,000 lbs No. 1 do at 50c; 2,000 lbs unmerchantable do at 35c; 40,000 lbs do and Michigan at 47½@50c; 10,000 lbs Michigan at 48@54c; 5,000 lbs at 49c; 10,000 lbs do and Wisconsin, at 48c; 5,000 lbs medium and extra Wisconsin at 47½c; 15,000 lbs Wisconsin and New York at 50c; 10,000 lbs Pennsylvania at 55c; 2,000 lbs Maine at 50c; 4,000 lbs do 52½c. In unwashed fleece the sales have been 2,500 lbs at 32½c, and 2,000 lbs at 34c.

In pulled wool we note sales of 10,000 lbs at 42@50c; 7,000 lbs No 1 at 33½c; 6,000 lbs super at 38½c; 11,000 lbs do at 39c; 4,000 lbs do at 40c; 23,000 lbs do at 45c; 6,000 lbs do at 47½@51c; 10,000 lbs do at 48c; 10,000 lbs do at 48@50c; 14,000 lbs do 48½c; 8,500 lbs do at 55c; 10,000 lbs short do at 33c; 98,000 lbs do and extra at 45@54c; 14,000 lbs extra at 50c.

There has been a sale of 6,000 lbs delaine at 57½c.

In scoured and tub washed we report sales of 6,500 lbs scoured at 65c; 3,000 lbs do at 74c; 1,500 lbs do at 75c; 1,500 lbs do pulled at 67½c; 2,000 lbs tub at 52c; 4,000 lbs do at 55c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 36½; No 2 do, $1 28. Oats dull and declined; No 2, 30½c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye dull and declined; No. 1, 69c. Barley—Demand active and prices advanced; fall No 1, 88c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, April 24	822	4315	3,300	183	17
Friday, April 25	....	1906	500	....	17
Saturday, April 26	2,972	1650	2,200	120	17
Sunday, April 27	1,782	1800	803	60	....
Monday, April 28	2,070	4585	700	30	....
Tuesday, April 29	666	500	1,700	120	....
Wednesday, April 30	918	1200	4,400	120	....
Total	9,230	11,010	13,200	630	51
Last week	6,850	11,705	15,000	810	238

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No head.	Horses, No. head	Mules, No. head
Thursday, April 24	1,576	3125	6,400	130	17
Friday, April 25	336	3100	1,800	15	..
Saturday, April 26	2,700	2800	3,000	120	..
Monday, April 28	2,322	3250	400	90	..
Tuesday, April 29	1,470	2600	1,200	301	17
Wednesday, April 30	520	1725	1,800	165	..
Total	8,924	17,500	14,600	600	34
Last week	7,988	16,505	14,400	765	262

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy. The run of through cattle is large, and that of cattle for sale at this point is also. Through stock from Chicago come in supply as above noted on account of the heavy run at that place, while the heavy run of cattle to be sold here is caused by the good market last week. As has been noted the market last week was good, and closed strong at an advance of at least ½c over the opening rates. This fact was telegraphed by dealers to holders all over the West, and the consequence is we have a heavy run of cattle for sale.

There has been a great many dealers holding back their good cattle for better markets, and judging by the quality of the stock on sale we would say some of them have cut loose. The offerings this week are better than we have seen in the yards for some time, and those who desire choice cattle will have no difficulty in getting them. The market opened on Monday with a heavy run for the time of week, and sellers were anxious to dispose of stock while buyers did not seem willing to purchase at the prices asked, which were about the same as last week, consequently not much was done. On Tuesday trade opened with a fair inquiry from country buyers who wanted to buy and ship out at once. Sellers accommodated them with all the stock they wanted and realized pretty close to last week's figures. The only sales made were by transient buyers regular dealers holding off for lower prices. New York and Buffalo were reported lower, and this fact in connection with a heavy run at Chicago made buyers feel easy, as the run here was heavy and the tendency of prices downward.

The market opened on Wednesday with the pens all full of cattle and the inclination of prices lower. Buyers were willing to purchase, but announced to sellers their intention to purchase cattle at least ½c lower, or else let holders ship. After viewing the situation, sellers gracefully gave way, and trade about noon became active, Julius Volter purchasing of Jake Berry nineteen loads in one drove. At this writing trade is active, but prices are off since last week from ¼ to ⅜c. We are of the opinion that trade will rule active toward the close, as the lower rates has the tendency to make buyers purchase freely.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth $6 65 to $6 75; extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 65 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; stockers, $5 00 to $5 50; bulls, $3 00 to $4 50.

Stockers.

The run of stock cattle is again light. The market is good, and holders of this grade of cattle find no difficulty in disposing of stock. The market may be quoted firm at figures ranging from $4 75 to $5 50 for common to prime stockers.

Horses.

The run of horses East is large. The kind going forward is principally streeters, for which there was a fair demand, at figures ranging from $125 to $150.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day fair. The market toward the close of last week ruled firm and steady, and trade closed on Saturday with all the stock sold and shipped out. On Monday trade opened active and continued so throughout the day, at prices ranging from $5 75 for Yorkers to $6 20 for prime Philadelphia stock. On Tuesday the market ruled slow, but prices were steady and trade closed with prices firm and inclined upward. On Wednesday the market opened with a fair quality of stock on sale, put rather a light supply, and prices advanced in consequence from 10 to 15c; prime Philadelphia selling as high as $6 35; and one small bunch going as high as $6 40. The feeling at this writing is good, but few hogs are here, and so long as holders can advance prices they will. The only thing which will cause lower rates is a free arrival of hogs.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $6 35; prime do $6 15 to $6 25; prime Yorkers $6 00; fair do $5 80 to $5 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week ending to-day have been light. The market is moderately active and prices steady at about the same as ruled last week. The New York market is bad, and scarcely any sheep are selling for that place. This leaves the trade almost entirely in the bands of Philadelphia buyers, and it is not reasonable to suppose that with no opposition they would advance prices. If all the market were good or even fair under the light run which is here, holders would obtain higher prices. Most of the stock on sale is clipped and is preferred by buyers. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs clipped, $5 80; extra 95 lbs clipped, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 90 lbs clipped, $5 25 to $5 50; prime 85 lbs clipped, $5 00.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	13,300	$5 12	4	4,160	$4 25
1	1,400	5 12	4	4,200	6 25
2	2,160	5 00	12	12,750	5 75
6	6,400	5 75	4	4,930	6 00
2	2,180	6 25	17	20,760	6 00
4	4,500	5 65	5	5,630	5 75
3	3,580	6 50	1	1,280	4 75
17	19,350	6 20	14	21,310	4 75
29	37,240	6 00	2	3,082	5 50
31	42,410	6 50	3	3,980	5 50
68	82,820	6 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
46	51,950	$5 75	2	2,060	$4 50
10	12,100	6 50	44	61,340	6 75
30	37,170	6 62	15	19,650	6 50
9	10,750	6 40	14	15,410	6 35
3	3,400	5 75	17	19,580	6 25
71	77,780	6 00	35	37,610	6 15
32	40,510	6 00	17	18,380	5 85
17	20,190	6 00	40	59,920	6 25
15	20,040	6 60	28	29,120	7 25
16	18,573	6 00	19	20,100	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	19,670	$6 37	1	900	$5 50
48	46,870	5 50	1	1,180	5 00
2	2,140	6 65	2	2,110	6 75
1	1,120	6 75	9	9,140	5 80
1	1,130	4 00	1	1,390	4 00
12	2,320	5 00	16	20,380	6 00
1	850	6 10	16	21,810	6 00
3	3,380	6 35	2	3,640	6 35
11	13,280	6 35	14	15,160	5 12
16	18,470	5 85	3	2,880	5 37
5	5,100	5 37	12	11,700	5 87
36	40,390	6 00	17	21,000	6 50
2	2,270	6 25	3	3,600	6 25
4	4,190	5 87	7	7,920	5 87
12	12,930	5 87	9	10,930	5 87
4	4,120	5 87	2	2,140	6 00

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	20,820	$6 35	2 cows	1,870	$4 50
9 cows	9,950	5 85	2 cows	2,370	4 75
16 cows	21,290	6 60	2 cows	2,540	5 50
15 cows	17,260	6 10	14 cows	18,940	6 65

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	18,690	$6 10	5	4,940	$5 45
18	19,190	5 75	16	17,780	5 90
2	3,340	4 20	17	20,770	6 40
16	19,960	6 10	31	35,200	6 00
35	40,980	5 90	16	19,210	6 25
17	19,630	5 85	2	2,100	5 25
7	7,770	5 00	3	4,940	6 25
7	7,250	5 50	4	3,560	4 25
16	20,650	6 25	14	16,420	6 35
1	1,400	5 85	31	39,030	6 35
6	7,160	6 4	18	20,680	6 25
10	11,600	6 25	1	1,130	5 00
7	7,480	5 60	2	2,250	5 00
2	2,780	6 00			

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
135	25,860	$5 75	11	1,670	$5 65
23	3,730	5 65	58	10,770	5 85
253	50,380	5 80	52	10,170	5 85
116	24,100	5 90	57	10,550	5 85
71	14,170	5 95	53	4,140	5 85
42	5,880	5 85	35	5,270	5 85
23	5,100	6 25	13	3,810	5 70
35	7,580	6 25	65	11,700	5 85
100	18,220	6 05	114	21,000	5 85
61	11,250	5 90	48	10,150	6 00
81	14,960	5 85	72	15,280	6 20
194	35,710	5 85	68	14,540	6 25
172	30,340	5 80	29	6,220	6 30
11	7,080	5 50	75	13,990	5 85
21	4,430	5 90	11	2,420	6 20
10	1,390	5 95	14	3,460	5 60

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
50	10,400	$5 85	12	2,170	$5 60
50	10,100	6 00	63	9,280	5 95

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
144	25,760	$5 70	104	22,680	$5 90
475	87,010	5 85	8	870	6 00
6	600	6 00	20	3,820	5 75
19	4,350	6 0	28	3,900	5 50
14	2,180	5 65	30	2,680	6 00
65	11,430	5 80	48	10,300	5 95
66	13,980	6 15	128	24,780	5 90
51	11,600	6 20	71	12,170	5 90
17	2,480	5 90	64	14,380	6 20
16	10,710	5 90	11	2,580	6 00
71	18,510	6 35	28	7,100	5 65
65	16,480	5 85	90	13,190	5 80
84	13,710	6 00	138	24,100	5 85
69	13,350	5 80	51	11,039	6 25
50	10,330	6 25	64	13,240	6 80
58	11,720	5 85	59	12,290	6 25
156	28,910	6 05	68	13,000	5 50
68	13,000	6 00	211	49,800	6 10
158	33,010	6 00	116	23,480	6 00
116	22,050	6 00	134	24,100	6 10
117	20,810	6 00	143	33,090	5 85
100	22,940	6 35	25	4,560	5 80
10	1,550	5 80			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
204	4,360	$5 70	84	14,430	$5 50
483	70,090	5 50	58	9,720	5 50
46	9,650	5 50	36	3,840	5 55
90	41,3?0	6 00	91	23,740	5 90
115	27,890	6 00	76	13,420	5 85
77	12,930	5 80	105	16,930	5 70
121	24,620	5 90	114	22,150	5 90
200	42,980	6 25	89	13,090	6 00
76	18,370	5 85	52	7,380	5 95
68	12,130	5 90			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
57	12,620	$6 00	93	15,370	$5 50
55	11,610	6 10	6	1,100	5 80
56	13,240	6 10	32	8,360	6 15
12	2,680	5 85	142	25,220	5 90
19	13,270	6 30			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
66	9,240	$5 75	114	8,470	$4 50
116	9,080	6 50	63	5,420	5 30
63	5,420	6 55	25	2,300	6 00
121	9,750	5 00	118	10,770	5 40
90	7,860	4 12	412	35,770	5 35
268	23,510	6 50	144	14,660	5 25
215	17,350	6 70			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
218	19,260	$5 40	237	18,380	$5 00
99	8,380	5 12	216	18,010	5 20
179	14,960	5 05	390	35,400	5 45

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
171	13,680	$6 60	94	7,650	$6 70
127	10,090	4 80	60	lump	115 00
38	2,280	5 25	142	11,900	6 00
192	15,090	5 25	228	19,000	5 25
179	13,670	6 50	181	16,650	5 12
212	20,970	5 80	220	19,120	5 30
84	6,840	6 62	229	19,840	5 60
172	15,040	5 40			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
224	19,210	$4 75	178	13,960	$4 75
206	9,120	5 80	244	18,360	5 25
51	3,980	6 35	96	7,710	4 00
215	18,620	5 25	215	18,880	4 12
230	19,160	5 10	105	8,960	5 25
101	8,560	5 25	390	34,510	6 25
215	17,250	5 30	214	18,020	5 35

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY, SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
218	19,540	$5 40	63	5,520	$5 05
314	26,680	5 25	196	15,800	5 12

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

HAY.

The receipts of baled hay by river and rail fair. There is, however, a supply fully up to the demand and the market rules quiet. There is considerable inferior hay offering, and dealers who have an article they can warrant to open up good, find no difficulty in selling at least $1 00 per ton higher than when sold, buyers' risk. Very little loose pressed is coming by rail, the high freight tariff preventing shippers at a distance from competing with holders of tight pressed. Loose pressed, same kind and quality, quotable fully $2 00 per ton higher than tight pressed. Receipts of wagon hay, at the Allegheny Diamond, the past week, have been light and in quality good. The market rather slow, but prices no lower. Sales were made of all the offerings at prices ranging from $30 00 for medium to $38 00 for choice timothy.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

	⅌ lb.		⅌ lb.
Boston crackers	8½c	Oyster crackers	7½c
Ex. Boston crackers	10 c	Lemon crackers	12½c
Butter crackers	8 c	Soda crackers	7½c
Cream crackers	22 c	Sugar crackers	10 c
Fruit crackers	13 c	Water crackers	7 c
Fruit Cakes	13½c	Wine crackers	10 c
Ginger cakes	13 c	Lemon Jumbles	13½c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar jumbles	13½c
N Y water crackers	7½c	Spiced jumbles	13 c
Orange cakes	13 c	Novelty crackers	15 c
Imperial crackers	18 c		

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Following are the ruling figures in this market:

Fine fleece	45@47c	Medium fleeces	45@47c
Tubwashed	42@45c	Common fleece	38@40c
Combing	45@48c	Pulled wools	33@35c

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1.

REMARKS.—The weather is mild, pleasant and spring like, and with it comes a perceptable revival in trade, which will continue to increase in volume, and fully meet the expectations of the most sanguine.

We make some important changes in quotations, particularly in wool, lumber, tin plate and drugs. It will be seen that there has been a decided reduction in the article of wool, and the market here is reported extremely dull. There is a large quantity of the article in the country, which is held for higher prices; but as the time for the new clip is near at hand it is argued by buyers that prices will go lower instead of higher.

Merchants and manufacturers were all happy in the prospect a remunerative trade after waiting so long for it to set in.

With the exception of the articles named prices remain unchanged, and the market reported fair.

For reliable business houses consult columns of the COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@12c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11½@ c
Allen Pinks	12½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ⅌ lb
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	20 @
⅜ inch diameter	19 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	19 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	19½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	19 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	20½@
Sand pump rope	19 @

SISAL ROPE.

¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay and spoke twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¼ inch diameter	17½@
⅜ inch diameter	17 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay twine	17 @
Tarred lath twine	16 @

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	@

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@
Best American navy	10½@

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified		1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Valliette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0
Highwines		92@95c

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	12	22	24
¼	12	22	42
⅜	14	22	56
½	18	24	85
¾	25	32	1 12
1	34	45	1 67
1¼	48	65	2 25
1½	60	80	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	85	1 10	3 66
2½	1 25	1 80	5 77
3	1 75	2 30	7 54
3½	2 10	3 00	9 05
4	2 75	3 50	10 72
4½	3 10	4 00	12 49
5	3 75	4 75	14 56
6	5 00	6 00	18 77
7	7 00	....	23 41
8	8 00	....	28 35
10	12 50	....	

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

⅌ lb net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	45c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz.	48c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	51c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam.	48c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	51c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	48c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz.	43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	45c
Soldering Coppers	45c
Copper Bottoms	45c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	50c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	47c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	48c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	49c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (6 in. 14 by 49, 7 in. 14 by 52, 8 in. 14 by 56, 9 in. 14 by 60,) by the case	50c
Boiler sizes, etc., less than case	51c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	57c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dol. s'th.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	26 00
26 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness, count'y	36@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@38c	Band leather, ⅌ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ⅌ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 00@1 40
Red sole Orinoco	29@31c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd uppper, ⅌ ft.	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins, ⅌ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$48@56		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11½@12½c	Green salt calf	15 @17 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 @9 c	Green butch's do.	12 c
Green salt kip	15 @16 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	22 @24

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ⅌ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	65@70c
Straits, best	70@75c	Tallow	8@8½c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 1, "	3 25
Hurl " 2, "	2 75
Round Hurl	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$150@210
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	4 50

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 lb lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 lb lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75

Mule shoes, ⅌ keg, $1 00 higher.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid,		
Acetic	lb	16 @ 20
Citric	lb	@ 1 75
Oxalic	lb	33
Tartaric	lb	62
Alcohol,	gall	1 85 @ 2 20
Aloes,		
Cape	lb	20
Scot	lb	85
Am Carb	lb	@ 26
—Aqua	lb	11 @ 13
Annotta	lb	55 @ 65
Ashes	lb	
—Soda	lb	5 @ 6
Bal. Copa	lb	98 @ 1 08
Bay Rum.	gal	3 50 @ 4 00
Bark,		
Cassia	lb	41 @ 43
Cinch Red	lb	1 38 @ 1 50
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85
" Com	lb	45 @ 55
Black Lead,		
American	lb	5 @ 6
East Ind	lb	11 @ 12
German	lb	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	lb	@ 78
Blue Vi r	lb	14½ @ 15
Borax ref	lb	34 @ 36
Brims roll	lb	4½ @ 5¾
—Flor Sul	lb	5½ @ 6
Calomel A	lb	1 56
—English	lb	1 88
Camp ref	lb	43 @ 48
Canthar's	lb	2 25
Cham. Ger.	lb	47
—Roman	lb	47 @ 52
Chlorof'm	lb	1 45 @ 1 50
Cloves	lb	40 @ 42
Cochineal	lb	85 @ 94
Con lye,	case	7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas	lb	2½ @ 3½
Cream Tar	lb	46 @ 48
Cubebs	lb	20 @ 24
Codb ar	lb	25 @ 35
Emery En.	lb	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps.	lb	38 @ 42
—Solph	lb	68 @ 74
Ext Logw.	lb	11 @ 11½
—Liq Cala	lb	48 @ 50
—Italian	lb	.. @ 33
—Sicily	lb	.. @ 25
Fustic	lb	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	lb	.. @ 33
Gum.		
Arabic sts	lb	30 @ 40
" White	lb	55 @ 70
Myrrh T'k	lb	67
Shellac	lb	58 @ 62
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60
" Flake	lb	1 05 @ 1 20
Hoffm's A	lb	@ 46
Indigo Ma	lb	1 25 @ 1 35
—Span fl't	lb	1 30 @ 1 40
Iodine res	lb	@ 9 75
Junip Ber	lb	7 @ 9
Logwood	lb	2½ @ 3½
Mace	lb	@ 1 75
Madder	lb	18 @ 20

Magne cal	lb	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	lb	35 @ 45
Manna S F	lb	63
Morph sul	lb	5 20 @ 5 50
Nutm No 1	lb	1 28
Oil.		
Bergamot	lb	6 40 @ 6 50
—Castor	lb	22 @ 23
—Cinnamn	lb	2 70
—Cloves	lb	2 80 @ 2 90
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	lb	6 25 @ 6 40
Linseed	gall	98 @ 1 03
Neats F	gal	1 30 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 62 @ 10 00
—pints	doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Origan	lb	75 @ 1 38
Pepper't	lb	4 50 @ 4 80
Rosemary	lb	1 50 @ 2 00
Sassafras	lb	1 00 @ 1 05
Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
Tanners	gall	75 @ 85
Whale	gall	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	lb	6 50
Opium Ty	lb	8 20 @ 8 50
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Potass.		
Bichrom	lb	27 @ 29
Chlorate	lb	60 @ 62
Iodide	lb	7 25 @ 7 50
Putty	lb	4½ @ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 55 @ 2 65
Rosin	lb	6 20 @ 6 50
Root		
Gent'an	lb	.. @ 14
Ginger E I	lb	.. @ 18
" Jamca	lb	.. @ 27
Ipecac pow	lb	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow	lb	.. @ 90
Liquor ce	lb	14 @ 17
Rhub E I	lb	1 50 @ 1 75
Sars Hon	lb	41 @ 45
Senega	lb	.. @ 1 58
Valeri En	lb	.. @ 40
" Germ	lb	.. @ 24
Sal Ammo	lb	15½ @ 17
—Epsom	lb	3½ @ 5
—Soda	lb	3¼ @ 4½
Seed.		
Canary	lb	6½ @ 7½
Hemp	lb	6½ @ 7½
Cardamn	lb	2 60 @ 2 90
Mustard	lb	12 @ 15
Senna Al	lb	22
" E In	lb	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	lb	7½ @ 8½
Soap Cast	lb	14 @ 17
—Cast wh	lb	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	lb	25
Turp sps	gall	64 @ 70
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	1 60 @ 2 20
Ven Red	lb	3¾ @ 4¾

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 4 2-10c, card rates, 2 ⅌ cent. off net.

Iron wedges ... 6 c ⅌ lb net
Norway Nail rods ... 9½c ⅌ lb net
Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape, 30c ⅌ foot of fence. Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts ... 60 and 10 ⅌ cent. off net
Plow bolts ... 20 "
Stove bolts at the list price
Machine and square head bolts ... 20 "
Coach and lag screws ... 20 "
Bolt ends ... 20 "
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts 4c ⅌ lb off, net.
Washers, all made from new band iron 4c ⅌ lb off, net
Nuts and washers 25 lbs bxs 1c ⅌ lb extra.
Nuts and Washers in less than one keg each size, 1c ⅌ lb extra.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., [illegible] in. diam., [illegible]. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks [illegible] extra.
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅜ in. diam., [illegible]; diam. 10½c. [illegible] of each size is ordered.
Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. [illegible]; 1 in. diam. 13½c; [illegible] net.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more. 14 to 36 in. long, 9c [illegible] 10 and 12 in. long, [illegible]
Strap and T hinges 15 per cent. off, net delivered.
(If you purchase scrap and T hinges between January 1st and July 1st amount to $1,000 or over, we will allow you 5 per cent. extra discount.)
Screw hitching rings ... $7 00 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons ... $16 50 ⅌ doz. net.
Cast iron washers ... 1½c ⅌ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 in. diam., over 8 feet long ... 5½c net.
1 to 2 in. diam. under 8 feet long ... 6 c net.
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long ... 6½c net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long ... 6¾c net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long ... 7½c net.
(Our Bridge and Roof Bolts are made from iron rolled expressly for the purpose, all in whole lengths without welds.)

WAGON HARDWARE,

embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

[illegible]

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

[illegible]

ROUND AND SQUARES.

[illegible]

HORSE SHOE.

[illegible]

HEAVY BANDS.

[illegible]

LIGHT BANDS.

[illegible]

HOOPS.

[illegible]

OVAL IRON.

[illegible]

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

[illegible]

TANK IRON.

[illegible]

SHEET IRON.

[illegible]

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

[illegible]

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Horse shoe bars	3-10c
Light bands and hoops	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$5 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 75
4d and 5d nails, fence and brads	6 00
3d nails	6 75
2d nails	8 00

FINE BLUED. CASING. FINISHING. CLINCH. CUT SPIKES. BARREL.

[illegible]

12½c per keg off of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Net on acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ⅌ case.
Greenwich Lye—50 cases	7 25 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ⅌ case
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7½@7¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	7¾@8c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—50 bbls	3¾ ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3⅜c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—[illegible]	3⅝c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3⅜c ⅌ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8⅝c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	9½c ⅌ lb.
Copperas—50 bbls	1⅝c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅝c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ⅌ lb.
Muriatic acid	3⅜c ⅌ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ lb.
Chloride of lime	2½c ⅌ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ lb.
Lump Alum	3¼@4c ⅌ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 26, 1873.

PIG IRON.

The market for the week just closed was a dull one. Dealers are evidently wide apart in their views. Transactions were among the lightest we have reported for a long time, and for once we are without a single sale of bituminous coal smelted from Lake Superior ore. This is what may be termed an unusual occurrence, and one that very seldom occurs. If we except a sale of 1,000 tons Missouri charcoal and 400 tons of anthracite, the sales are confined to lots of 20 to 50 tons to be used principally as mixture with other lots. There is evidently but one opinion among dealers—they all agree that the market is a dull one.

We are reported the following sales:

Anthracite.

200 tons No. 3 cold short	$37 50—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	48 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 extra foundry	44 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	51 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos
200 tons cold short	35 00—4 mos
70 tons gray red short	42 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

1,000 tons No. 3 Missouri	$55 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Hanging Rock	58 00—4 mos

Eastern Charcoal.

20 tons cold blast charcoal	$62 00—4 mo

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

April 23.—The hardware trade has been active during the past week. Nails, iron and metals remain unchanged and firm, at last week's rates. We quote rim locks and knobs at 35@40 per cent. discount. A decline will be noted in the price of refined steel tire of 9-10 ⅌ lb. Other articles unchanged.—*Commercial Review.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 23.—Pig iron is dull, but prices are without material change. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50, and No. 2 do at 47@48. Bar is quiet at 4 4-10c ⅌ lb, and nails firm at $5 25 ⅌ keg.

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace	47 00@48 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace	43 00@44 00
American No. 3, forge, at furnace	39 00@41 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	33 00@36 00
Scotch pig, (cargo lots for shipment)	56 00@58 00
Old rails, D. H.'s, for shipment here, gold	52 00@— 00
Old rails, D. H.'s, on the spot and for arrival, gold (T.'s 50c per ton less, gold)	50 00@51 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex. ship.) currency	52 00@53 00
No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here)	51 00@53 00
American refined bar, shipment here	4.2c@ 4.3c
American common bar, shipment here	@90 00
American rails, at mill	82 00@84 00
English rails, (ex. ship N. Y.) gold	72 50@74 00

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lebanon" Valleys:

Foundry No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots	$46 00@49 00
Foundry No. A½, in 100 ton lots	45 00@47 00
Foundry No. 1 B, in 100 ton lots	44 00@45 00
Gray forge neutral, in 100 ton lots	38 00@40 00
Mottled neutral, in 100 ton lots	35 00@36 00
White neutral, in 100 ton lots	31 00
Gray forge red short (of Cornwall ore) in 100 ton lots at furnace	38 00
Mottled red short (of Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots at furnace	34 00
White red short (of Cornwall ores) in 100 ton lots at furnace	32 00

—*Bulletin of the American Association, April 23.*

April 26.—There has been no improvement to record in the demand for pig iron, occasional parcels are now and then picked up, but beyond this there is nothing doing. With a considerable let up in the money pressure, an improved tone is looked for shortly. Small sales No 1 foundry at $50; No 2 at $48; 500 tons forge at the furnace sold at $38@39; also 600 tons charcoal at $58.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is difficult of sale, and is held at 4 4-10c ⅌ lb, but a figure considerably below this, it is believed, would be taken for a round lot. There has been quite a lively movement in new rails, and the mills are tolerably well employed. About eight hundred tons changed hands at $82 50@85. The supply of old rails is very meagre, but there is an absence of much inquiry. We quote D. H.'s at $58, and T's and U's at $57. Scrap iron has been sold to the extent of 500 tons, at $54 for No 1 wrought. 300 tons cast sold at $42.

Scotch Pig—The demand has been of a trifling character, and confined to small lots of Eglinton at $55 00 ⅌ ton.

Nails—Are steady at $5 25 ⅌ keg.—*Price Current.*

April 30.—Pig iron is dull, but prices are without material change. Sales No 1 foundry at $50 and No 2 do at $47@48. Bar is quiet at 4 5-10c ⅌ lb, and nails firm at $5 25 ⅌ keg.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

April 23.—The dullness prevailing for some time past for Scotch pig, has been broken by the sale of 2@400 tons Eglington, recent arrivals, said to be all from dock, and about 400 do Glengarnock from yards on terms not made public, but understood at less than our quotations. These sales have been mostly to dealers and consumers, and have somewhat relieved the market of lots pressing for sale. The market, however, shows no activity, and with consumers' wants supplied for the present trade is again dull; we note besides the above, a sale of 300 tons Glengarnock at $53, to be removed from the yard before 1st prox., and a small lot Coltness, $60. Gartsherrie is out of stock and the price is entirely nominal. American pig is dull, but we do not alter our quotations, the market being firm. The decline in Scotch pig has caused a better demand for No 2 X, but the business is still light. New English rails are quiet and nominal. Old are without business, excepting 100 tons F on private terms; we quote T $55, and H H $57@58. Scrap is dull at $50 00@52 50 from yard. Manufactured is steady at the material decline noted in our last. There is no Sweedes bar in jobbers hands, and but a little in bond.—*Shipping List.*

April 26.—There is nothing doing in Scotch pig. Consumers are about out of the market, and there is no disposition to purchase beyond the requirements of the present. Our quotations are nominal, and any cash customer would have but little trouble in buying below them; there have been recently some lots closed out at low figures, but the particulars have been generally withheld; we only hear of 100 tons Glengarnock from dock on terms not made public. American is quiet, but there is no alteration in quotations. Old and new English rails are without business; we quote new $70@71, gold; old T held at $55, and D. H. $57, both currency. Scrap is without movement, and may be quoted nominally $50@52 50. Manufactured continues as last noticed, with a moderate demand at our reduced rates.—*Shipping List.*

IRONTON.

April 22—There is no change to note in the iron market since our last issue.

The Ironton Rolling Mill is only running their sheet mill. It is the purpose of the company to reduce their stock before transferring the mill to the Iron and Steel Company.

The new engine for the Belfont Furnace will arrive this week.

The following shipments of pig iron have been made since our last report:

W. D. Kelly & Sons.
Cincinnati ... 42 tons
Belfont Iron Works Co.
Pittsburgh ... 100 tons
Wheeling ... 200 tons
Mt. Vernon Furnace.
Pittsburgh ... 60 tons
Hecla Furnace.
Pittsburgh ... 10 tons
Olive Furnace.
Cincinnati ... 10 tons
—*Commercial.*

BALTIMORE.

April 26.—Iron—The market for American pig is quiet, and prices, although nominally unchanged, tend in buyers favor. We quote No. 1 anthracite at $48, No. 2 at $46, No. 3 at 42@44, gray forge at $40, and mottled at $38. Baltimore charcoal we quote at $60@65. Scotch pig is quiet but firm, with a light supply of Eglinton, which we quote at $54@55 per ton, ex-ship, and yard and "Gartsherrie" is nominal at $57 50.—*American.*

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, April 10.—From the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co.

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending March 31 1872.	Month ending March 31 1873.	3 mos. ending March 31. 1872.	3 mos. ending March 31. 1873.
To United States	41,175	20,552	129,605	69,453
All other countries	28,937	22,412	71,716	65,063
Total tons	70,112	42,964	201,321	134,515
Old iron to all countries	6,914	5,837	18,828	19,585
Pig iron to United States	9,440	9,598	32,337	28,803

BOSTON.

April 26.—The market for iron has shown a fair degree of activity, but the sales are mainly in small lots, to supply immediate wants. Prices continue very firm, and tend upward. There seems to be more firmness among the manufacturers of iron, and the competition for orders, which a short time ago kept prices down, is gradually being reduced, as one mill after another secures contracts for the season. The indications are that prices will be higher within a few weeks but this has seemed inevitable for so long a time that there is no certainty of an advance. At present prices the profit to the dealer is very light, the refined bar iron now selling at $105 costing $100 per ton. In pig iron there has been a limited demand. We note the arrival of the barque Kate Burrill, from Ardrossan, with 920 tons Scotch pig. This will supply present wants, as the demand is very light. American pig iron is quiet, but prices are steady. English steel is higher, and most of the best makes are selling at 18c gold. As America has not advanced, the tendency will be to throw trade into the hands of American manufacturers.

We quote yard lots of American pig at $55@58 00 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $52@54 00, and No 1 at $56@58 00. Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $58, Coltness at $67@68 00, charcoal at $58@62.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hull & Co]

April 28.—The market continues quiet. Forge irons and low grades foundry are in large supply, with a limited demand.

No 1 charcoal foundry irons are still very scarce. A supply, however, may soon be expected. Our charcoal furnaces, which usually go out of blast in February, expect to resume work in May. Prices are unchanged.

Iron Movement.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, April 26, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts, Tons. Ore.	Receipts, Tons. Pig.	Shipments, Tons. Ore.	Shipments, Tons. Pig.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	7,455	810	..	..
A and P. R. W.	....	120	..	...
R., R. I. and St. L. R. W.	....	..	40	150
C. A. and St. L. R. W.	....	..	190	210
St. L. V., T. H. and I. R. W.	....	..	580	10
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	....	..	230	230
O. and M. R. W.	....	60	440	30
St. L., B. and S. Ills. R. W.	....	..	550	200
St. L. and S. E. R. W.	....	..	..	30
Lower Mississippi river	....	25	..	...
Total for week	7,445	1,015	2,020	850
Week previous	7,550	870	1,121	520

—*St. Louis Republican.*

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Following are the rates at which sales are made in this market:

CANNED GOODS—2 lb blackberries $2 25 ⅌ dozen; 2 do white cherries, $3; 2 do red cherries, $2 75; 2 do green gages, $3 50; 2 do egg plums, $3 50; 2 do damson plums, $2 50; 2 do peaches, $2 20; 3 do peaches, $3 00; 2½ do California pears, $5 00; 2 do pineapple, $2 75; 2 do quinces, $3 25; 2 do raspberries, $2 75; 2 do strawberries, $2 90; 2 do whortleberries, $2 75; 3 do pie peaches, $1 90; 2 do butter beans, $2 25; 2 do Lima beans, $3 00; 2 do string beans, $2 00; 2 do Windsor corn, $3 00; 2 do Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 do green peas, $3 25; 2 do common peas, $2 00; 2 do succotash, $3 25; 3 do tomatoes, $2 40; 2 do California salmon, $4 50; 2 do fresh mackeral, $4 50; 3 do spiced salmon, $7 00; 2 do cove oysters, $2 00 to $2 30; 1 do cove oysters, $1 15 to $1 30; 2 do spiced oysters, $2 75; 1 do spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 do fresh lobster, $3 50; 1 do fresh lobster, $2 50.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Smoking Tobacco—F. G. $16 50 ⅌ case; Wigwam $16 50; No, 1 long cut $18. Fine Smoking—Little Joker 43c ⅌ lb; Uncle Ned 45c ⅌ lb. Fine Cut—Cream City 60c; Gilt Edge 70c; Charm of the West 80c. Chewing—Rebecca, 10s, ⅛s and ⅛s 52c; navy, lbs, 41c. Violet—10s, ⅛s and ⅛s, 54c; navy, lbs, 53c; double thick 5s 54c; double ⅛s 54c. Belle of East—⅛s and ⅛s 57c; double thick 5s and 10s 57c; double thick 9s 57c. Holbrook Monitor navy 58@59c; Hendrick Hudson navy 55@56c; do do 8s 56c; Mussulman's Grant, lbs, 55c; do Ironsides 56c.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Manilla papers	8@9@10@12@13 and 15c ⅌ lb
Hardware papers	7@8 and 12c ⅌ lb
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 5c ⅌ lb
Felt papers	4@4½ and 5c ⅌ lb
Crown	50c ⅌ bdl
Medium	75c ⅌ bdl
Double crown	$1 00 ⅌ bdl

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$15 50
I X, 10x14, charcoal	18 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	16 00
I X, 12x12, charcoal	18 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	16 50
I X, 14x20, charcoal	19 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	14 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	16 50

HOP AND MALT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, May 1, 1873.

The market is strong and prices tend upwards. We quote 1872's at 55@60; '71's nominally 20. Malt is held firmly at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 65½@66c. Oats active and firm; western mixed 49@50c; white 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork $18 50@19 00. Bacon—Shoulders 13½@15c; clear rib sides 10@10½c; sugar cured hams 13½@15c. Lard 9@9½c. Western butter quiet and steady; good to choice tub 33@35c. Whisky nominal at 90½@91c.

H. & F. BLANDY,
BUILDERS,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO,
or Newark, Ohio.

Blandys' Patent Portable Engines and Saw-Mills, the best in the world. Guaranteed to saw from 6,000 to 20,000 feet a day. Over 3,000 in successful operation. **Blandys' Patent Head Blocks,** best in existence. **Mill Machinery and Stationary Engines** of all sizes. Send for Circulars and Price Lists to

H. & F. BLANDY,
Zanesville, O., or Newark, O

[Please say in what paper you saw this.]

Virus in the Air.

We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities, by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all billious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves, and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus, and a specific for the diseases it generates, has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation, as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome.

Valuable and Reliable.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in coughs, colds, etc. TThs*

MARRIED:

KIER—SAWYER—On Thursday evening, April 24th, 1873, by Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, assisted by Rev. S. M. Vernon, Pastor of Christ M. E. Church, Mr. W. L. KIER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss LIZZIE J. SAWYER, of Marine, Illinois. No cards.

COLLORD—LEONARD—On Thursday evening, April 24th, by Rev. S. M. Vernon, Col. JAMES COLLORD and Miss SARAH LEONARD. No cards.

MILLER—At her home in Chambersburg, on Sunday morning, April 20th, 1873, Miss KATE MILLER, for several years a resident of this city.

DIED:

PARKER—April 28th, at 6 o'clock P. M., JAMES F. PARKER, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

LANE—On Thursday morning, April 24, 1873, ELIZA LANE, relict of N. B. Lane, M. D., deceased, late of Chambersburg, Pa.

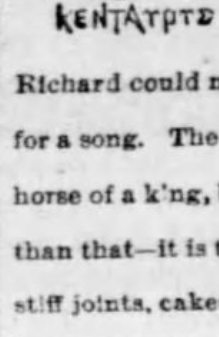
KIRKPATRICK—On Friday, 26th inst., at a quarter before 12 o'clock, JOHN FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, in the 47th year of his age.

MAYNARD—On April 27, at 2 o'clock A. M., JOHN F. MAYNARD, only child of F. F. and Lottie E. Maynard, aged 19 months and 2 weeks.

NIMICK—On Saturday morning, April 26, Miss SARAH NIMICK.

WILSON—On Monday morning, April 28, 1873, WM. PRIESTLEY, infant son of Rev. Joseph D., and Catharine H. Wilson.

TRAVELLI—At Sewickley, Pa., on Sunday evening, April 27th, at 9½ o'clock, Miss MARY A., daughter of Rev Joseph S. and the late Mrs. Susan Travelli, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.



My Kingdom for a Horse.—What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the Rheumatism who has not tried this liniment.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF*

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR CORONER—

ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR CORONER—

WM. M'CALLIN,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES PATTERSON,

Of Plum township, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they do hereby certify:

1. That the name or Firm under which said Partnership is to be conducted is

SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Manufacture of Pig Iron in the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of said manufactured article.

3. That the names of the General Partners are WILLIAM H SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; JOHN Z. SPEER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio; and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; and the names of the Special Partners are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($62,500), of which Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($31,250) in cash has been so contributed by the said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner, and of which Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty ($31,250) Dollars in cash has been contributed by the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner.

5. That the period at which said Partnership is to commence is the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D., 1878.

WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER,
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

April 4, 1873.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have entered into a Limited Partnership agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and do hereby certify:

1. That the Name or Firm under which said Partnership is to be conducted is

SHOENBERGER & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Sheet Iron and Horse Shoes, at the "Juniata Iron Works" in the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of such manufactures.

3. That the names of the General Partners are WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; JOHN Z. SPEER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; and the names of the Special Partners are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, ($125,000), of which Sixty-two Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash has been so contributed by the said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner; and of which Sixty-two Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash has been so contributed by the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, Special Partner.

5. That the period at which said Partnership is to commence is the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D., 1878.

WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
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JOHN Z. SPEER,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLEIB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER,
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.

April 4. 1873.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

NEW JERSEY has committed the work of revising her Constitution to a Commission of fourteen—two from each Congressional district. Seven are Republicans, six Democrats and one Liberal. We hope that the State will have better luck with her solons than Pennsylvania has had.

INSTEAD of repealing the usury law the New York Legislature have modified it, so that only the interest is forfeited, leaving the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. Under the old law both principal and interest were forfeited. This is, substantially, the law of Pennsylvania, the legal rate, here, being six per cent.

THE fact that HORATIO SEYMOUR is visiting New York as the guest of the Manhattan Club, gives rise to some conjectures in political circles in that city whether he is not the inspirer of the renewed agitation about reconstituting the Democratic party on a Straight-out Free-trade basis. Of whether he himself is willing to risk another encounter and another defeat—we get no inkling.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided against adopting any of the many schemes and devices pending before the Treasury for cancelling beer and whisky stamps, and the Board appointed several months ago to investigate the matter will be dissolved. This news will be welcome to brewers and distillers, who have feared that they were to be saddled with a new crop of worthless devices at great cost to themselves.

THE Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered a decision involving a principle of general public interest—to the effect that where a life insurance policy has been assigned to cover a debt, the party to whom it is assigned has no right, in case of death of the insured, to the money derived from the policy, in excess of the amount necessary to make good the debt it was intended to cover.

THE report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, just published, shows that it costs about twice as much to run cars for way business as for through. This is an important fact to remember in all discussions of charges for way freights. It costs, it is said, just as much to load, hitch to, unhitch from, and unload a car run only from one station to another, as for the whole length of the road; and of course necessitates higher charges proportionately for short distances.

THE propriety of calling to the Presidency of the Ohio Constitutional Convention Hon. M. R. WAITE, of Toledo, appears to be commonly conceded in the Northern and Central parts of that State. His friends will present him for that position, with much confidence; claiming that his ability, experience and eminence, as a lawyer and statesman, especially qualify him for the position. Mr. WAITE, it will be remembered, was one of the United States counsel before the Geneva Court of Arbitration.

THE Bedford *Gazette*, an old Democratic paper, alluding to the new Congressional apportionment, which puts Bedford into a district which gave HARTRANFT 1,926 majority last fall, says it risks "but little in predicting that a Democratic member of Congress will be elected from the Seventeenth district in 1874." There is nothing like keeping a stiff upper lip, anyhow. It is a big job to overcome 1,926 majority in two years; but then, hope springs eternal in the Democratic breast, and, man never *is* but always *to be* blest.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: "Pennsylvania has no recognized coat of arms. At Harrisburg every newly elected official arranges the animals on the seal to suit himself, and consequently there are scarcely two departments of the State government which have precisely the same coat of arms."

Pennsylvania *has* a coat of arms, and one well recognized. The various departments at Harrisburg use different devices on the *seals* of their respective offices; but their seals are not and never were intended to be, coats of arms, any more than the seal of the United States Treasury Department is intended to be the coat of arms of the United States.

THE mystery of the English "coal famine" is beginning to come to light. It is the wonderfully increased development of the iron trade which has produced the scarcity and enormous prices. The "output" will be soon greatly increased by the help of machinery, and deeper pits will be worked in all directions. There is plenty of coal far down which, it is estimated, will pay for the cost of working. In a few years, with more economical methods of consumption, they will probably have prices fairly down again. The great cost in working a deep pit is the first cost. This will now be met.

WE MADE some reference, the other day, to the protest which the maritime powers of Europe had entered against the increase of the Suez Canal tolls, and to the fact that a movement was on foot among them looking to the assembling of an International Conference to discuss the question of a uniform standard of dues and tonnage for vessels passing through the canal. The preliminaries have now been arranged, and the Commission will meet shortly at Constantinople. It is proposed that the tolls shall be definitely fixed by the Commission. Our own country has a direct interest in the matter, and should be properly represented in the Conference.

A SCIENTIFIC journal gives an interesting account of some successful experiments which have lately been made in Germany in the direction of improving the qualities of pig iron, by puddling in contact with a small percentage of fluorspar. The object of this is to remove the phosphorus of the iron, to which its objectionable qualities are due; and the result, it is said, has been to produce a fibrous bar of iron, not at all cold-short, although the pig iron employed was of poor quality, in consequence of containing a large quantity of phosphorus. The subject is of considerable practical importance to a very large and important interest in our own immediate vicinage.

A WRITER in the last number of the *Law Review* strongly urges the propriety of abolishing grand juries altogether, an innovation of so radical a nature that it can hardly fail to provoke wide discussion. Yet the proposition has many supporters in different States; and we observe that forty-eight lawyers of Reading, among whom are Hon. LAWRENCE GETZ and J. D. DAVIS, have petitioned the Constitutional Convention of this State to abolish the system, upon the ground that it has long since outlived necessity or usefulness, that it is an impediment in the administration of justice, entailing an unnecessary amount of labor and expense on the citizens, and that it is no longer required for their safety.

THE impression has obtained currency in some quarters that a financial panic was near at hand. But if only ordinary prudence and caution are observed by our monetary institutions, there need be little apprehension of this. It appears that our 1,947 banks owe 992 millions and hold 228 millions of reserves, 96 millions in legal tender notes, 16 millions in specie and 93 millions in balances held by redeeming agents at the financial centers. The banks also hold 15 millions of National bank currency, available for immediate payment, and can fall back upon a part of their 400 millions of government bonds, and on a part of their 908 millions of loans and discounts. All that is required to insure safety is, that these institutions shall keep their reserves upon a sound basis, and look to business men rather than to speculators for business.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, in his letters to the New York *Evening Post* from the South, writes that in all his extended intercourse with the people of that section, he has not yet found one who has an unkind feeling towards the North, or who manifests any of the rampant hostility he expected to find. We recommend him, in the further prosecution of his pilgrimage, to call on the editor of the *Northeast Georgian*, published at Athens, Georgia, who recently announced the murder of General CANBY and the Peace Commissioners in the following thrilling head lines:

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.
CAPTAIN JACK AND WARRIORS AVENGE THE
SOUTH BY MURDERING GENERAL CANBY,
ONE OF HER GREATEST OPPRESSORS,
AND THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS—
KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION.
Three Cheers for the Gallant Modocs.

THE Producers' and Consumers' Convention to be held in New York on the 6th of May, promises to be a very important gathering, and one that will help considerably to assist in solving the question of cheap transportation. The call is signed by the presidents of the various boards of trade in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Connecticut and New Jersey, and by various societies of farmers and producers throughout the United States. The Senate Committee on Transportation have expressed their approval of the meeting and promised to be present. A resolution has also been passed requesting State governments, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, railroad companies and other corporations, to furnish the committee with such facts and statistics relating to the external and internal commerce of the United States as may be in their possession. Good ought to result from the consultation.

A THREATENED LABOR STRIKE.

And now it appears that our own State is likely to be again troubled with the labor question. It is reported that the iron-workers of Phœnixville, Montgomery county, are preparing for a strike for advanced wages and a decrease in the hours of work. Nearly the entire male adult population of the town—which contains about ten thousand inhabitants—are engaged in the rolling mills. As there is a strong combination among the iron-workers of Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, and adjoining counties, it is feared the strike may be general in the iron producing region. The men refuse to give information, and hence it is difficult to obtain data. It is on every ground to be hoped that the lock-out may be averted. There is no doubt that the tendency of the times is toward a fairer division of the net gains of production; and where the individual does not consider his own efforts sufficient to secure to himself the price which, in his opinion, his labor is worth, he has, unquestionably, the right to enforce his demands by association. But still the fact remains that, as a general thing, the prospects of a favorable solution of the labor question are in no manner promoted by "strikes," but rather that they promote the increasing dissatisfaction among the working classes, lowering their self-esteem and their regard for the rights of their fellow-citizens in a free government in a most unworthy manner. In this connection the remarks of a member of one of the New York Labor Unions, at a public meeting held a day or two ago, are worthy of being earnestly pondered. He declared that, although he belonged to a union, he did not believe in the principle, and the sixty thousand men who walked the streets of New York in idleness last winter owed it to the union. His speech created a great stir, but it is probable that every man of the unions is dimly conscious that he told a disagreeable truth. The tyranny of numbers and popular clamor keeps a great many thinking men in these unions who utterly disbelieve in their efficacy and in their methods of procedure. Should the threatened strike take place, its final outcome will probably be of the same character of nearly all previous movements of a similar nature—the lessening and depreciation of local and national production, the intimidation and alienation of capital, and the weakening of the spirit of enterprise. Let the workingmen think well upon it.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATURES.

The unfledged and callow brood of undeveloped statesmen that have lately sprung up in Pennsylvania profess a great deal of faith in biennial elections of the Legislature as a remedy for legislative degeneracy and corruption. Their idea is that a Legislature elected biennially would meet only once in two years, giving the State one year, at least, of rest, and the incorporation of it in our new Constitution was urged on that very ground, Illinois being cited as a State which had been, by her new Constitution, made acquainted with the bliss of this discovery. Well, the Illinois Legislature, elected for two years on the biennial plan, is now in session, and we are not surprised to learn from the Chicago papers that one branch (the House) has passed a resolution to hold an *adjourned* session next winter, which the Senate is likely to adopt. Illinois, consequently, is not to enjoy the pleasure of having its Legislature meet but once in two years, but is to realize what every other State that has tried it has realized, that the only effect of a biennial election for representatives is to get a Legislature chosen for two years and holding *annual* sessions. The first session is held the winter succeeding the election, and at its close it adjourns to meet the following winter to hold a second session. Illinois will get as sick as Ohio is of biennial Legislatures, and so will Pennsylvania—if she is fool enough to try it.

UNTIL recently the States of the Northwest have been spoken of industrially as agricultural. That portion of the returns of the ninth census which relates to the manufacturing industries of the country shows that this is fast changing. The manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery is now becoming one of our leading interests. According to these returns the whole number of establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States reached in that year 2,076. In ten Northwestern States the number of manufactories of agricultural implements was, in 1870, nearly double the number in the whole country in 1850. This is an increase that shows the development of the great West to be something wonderful. Ohio and Wisconsin alone employed in 1870 as many hands in this branch of the business as were employed in the United States in 1850. There is also a similar increase with regard to the investment of capital; the total amount of money invested in this branch of industry having grown from $3,564,202 in 1850, to $34,834,600 in 1870, and the hands employed from 7,220 in 1850 to 25,249 in 1870—a growth of nine hundred and fifty per cent. in capital and of three hundred and fifty per cent. in hands employed. This shows a growth of industrial occupations in twenty years unexampled in the history of any country in the world. The development shows an increase of over six times the amount in the same branch of the whole United States to the year 1850, in three States alone. New York had, in 1870, capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements, $7,824,656; in 1850, $2,[illegible]4,846. Pennsylvania had, in 1870, $3,387,949; $1,004,520 in 1850. Connecticut, $1,061,100 in 1870; in 1850, $346,500. These figures call for no added comment upon the growing agricultural, as well as manufacturing, interests of the country.

FURTHER details regarding the late Louisiana massacre, show it to have been instigated simply by race hatred, and executed by the most bloody and relentless villains on the face of the earth. Two officers on the staff of General LONGSTREET have just made a report to the Adjutant General of Louisiana concerning the atrocity, which they were commissioned to investigate. Ninety-four negroes were killed and twelve wounded. Not a single white man was killed. Thirty-four colored men were shot after surrender and thrown into the river. Many were burned inside the Court House. The report says the whole proceeding was marked by fiendish cruelty and brutality. The story that the white murderers simply intended to put the MCENERY candidates in possession of the county offices is shown to be false by the fact that, after the butchery, no such thing was done. Instead of putting the Democrats in office, and staying in the place, and meeting the consequences, as would have been done by a party even claiming to be acting under authority of law, and for a lawful purpose, the butchers fled at once. Compared with this massacre, the Modoc affair sinks into comparative littleness. They, at least, have the excuse that they are heathen, ignorant of civilized law, and that they act in a recognized war, against regular soldiers; whereas these scoundrels are, without exception, white men, Democrats, nominally Christians, and citizens of the State and nation. If the government is bound to punish the Modoc savages—and it is—it is much more bound to hunt down and punish these far more inhuman and infernal fiends.

A DECISION of considerable public importance was a few days ago rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in regard to the liability of telegraph companies for the failure to deliver messages. A dispatch sent to a public lecturer, making an engagement with him, never reached him, owing to a mistake of the operator. Suit was therefore brought to recover the expenses incurred by the Lecture Committee in making public preparations for the lecture. The Court held that, as the message was written on the company's blanks, it was subject to the printed terms upon which the company received it. The corporation provided the opportunity to the public of insuring and repeating messages at a small additional cost, and declined to become responsible when this opportunity was neglected. The stipulation was not an unreasonable one, and the sender of the message was to blame for not availing himself of it, whether he had read the printed notice on the telegraph blank or not. Writing and delivering the message on a paper containing the instructions to this effect closed the contract and made it binding. Judgment was therefore entered for defendant. In a recent suit in Illinois, embracing precisely the same issue, the Supreme Court of that State, if we mistake not, rendered a decision exactly the opposite of this. The real question, therefore, still remains undecided. In view of the importance of the principle involved, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the matter is desirable.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* thinks it is tolerably certain that the next great work of geology in the United States will be "the thorough study of the eastern coal measures." The sooner the work is undertaken the better. It is understood that our own State and Virginia will shortly be the field of a geological exploration which will have objects commensurate with the importance of the coal supply to this country. Individuals are already engaged in work that will be of the greatest value as preliminary to the heavier general task. The development of the non-coking coals of Virginia and of the Pittsburgh bed in Eastern Ohio, must exert a marked effect upon the course of the center of gravity of the iron industry. This center has lately stood some chance of being disturbed in the position it has so long occupied in this State, by the establishment of important works along the Mississippi river, both north and south. But the coal of that region does not compare with that of the basins further east. Even to utilize it at all requires a metallurgical skill in a direction comparatively new to our people, which they have not yet exhibited, though we have no doubt that they will soon exhibit it in a high degree. But near at hand, in Ohio and Virginia, a fuel exists which asks for no more than the old methods, while contiguous to it are deposits of ore which certainly equal the average run of ores in other parts of the country. This field is pretty certain to be the scene of large developments in the iron industry, and is unquestionably destined to great importance.

BETWEEN the farmers and the railroads it almost seems as if the fable of the golden egg was to be re-enacted. The war between them is constantly becoming fiercer and more general. Throughout the West, agricultural meetings and conventions are being held almost daily, and there is an almost universal feeling of opposition to the railroads. Indeed, there is no telling to what lengths the contest may be carried. Several ultimate measures are proposed. Among them is one for reconstructing the courts, so that judges may be placed upon the bench who will ignore the "vested rights" of the railroads, and decide as the sovereign people wish them to decide on all questions which are now in controversy. The other extreme is to threaten the roads with mob law. It is sincerely to be hoped the struggle may be kept within proper bounds. The railroad and the agricultural interests of the West are so intimately and mutually dependent upon each other that the controversy, if prolonged and intensified, will become a suicidal one. The farmers cannot get along without the railroads, and if the exactions of the railroads are such that the farmers cannot realize enough for their produce to pay for the raising it, what is to be done? Both will be ruined, and along with them the general business of the West. When the clash of opposing interests is at its highest, the noble necessity for reciprocal concession and conciliation is most strong.

THE Constitutional Convention drags along its interminable existence, and the never-ceasing oratory of its members pours itself out

"In one weak, washy, everlasting flood."

The fears which the friends of true constitutional reform expressed months ago, that the Convention was undertaking too much in trying to create a Digest and call it a Constitution, have begun to manifest themselves even in the minds of some of its members, who are now apprehensive that the whole thing will be a failure. Mr. GOWEN, on Thursday, said "that if four amendments had been proposed to the present Constitution: One securing purity of election, another increasing the working power of the judiciary, and another prohibiting special legislation, and the fourth prohibiting unjust discriminations by corporations—the Constitution thus amended would have been better than it is likely to be when completely remodelled."

True for you, Mr. GOWEN, and it is a sad pity that the whole Convention cannot be brought to take exactly that view of it. The single article on the Judiciary reported for the consideration of the Convention *is longer than the entire Constitution of the United States, amendments included!* and the other articles are equally voluminous. Take GOWEN's advice, gentlemen; throw away all you have done; adopt the four amendments he suggests; and quit.

THE poorest portion of the English people have spontaneously set themselves to reduce the national burdens. From the details of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which have just come to hand, it appears that the notable increase of revenue during the past year was derived principally from the increased consumption of intoxicating liquors. The Chancellor also estimates that a similar advance may be relied upon for the present year. It is evident that the bulk of the increased revenue came from what are termed the lower orders, because, while the beverages of the upper classes—wines, for instance—yielded an increase of only three and a half per cent., in British spirits the increase was eleven per cent., and on beer thirteen per cent., showing unmistakably that this augmentation had arisen from the poorest of the people. The surplus thus derived is to be devoted to part payment of the Geneva award. How true it is that everybody lives under a system of compensations. That which unsteadies the legs steadies the exchequer. Who knows but that, at this rate, the masses of Great Britain may ultimately drink that country out of its national debt, and that the habitual tippler may everywhere be recognized and lauded as the main stay of the British Constitution?

THE effort of the New York *World* to redeem the Democratic party from defeat by starting it out anew on an exclusive free trade standard, continues to meet with rebuffs throughout Pennsylvania. If the hamstringing of that party, hitherto, is owing to the blundering policy of Pennsylvania Democrats, as the *World* alleges, they are also likely to have the honor of squelching this new stroke of policy. "We cannot get along without Pennsylvania," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says; "free trade is undoubtedly all right, but it will not go down in Pennsylvania, you know, and so it is of no use talking about it." The Pottsville *Standard* characterizes the editorial in the *World* which has caused all this hubbub as "grammatically and rhetorically correct, its views impossible of adoption and its usurpation of dictatorial functions deserving of the strongest censure;" and the Lancaster *Intelligencer* indignantly protests against the *World* assuming the leadership and control of the Democratic party. "It is too soon and somewhat brazen," the *Intelligencer* thinks, "after the leaders of the Democratic party nominated the chief protectionist of the country" as its candidate for the Presidency in 1872, "to say in the spring of 1873 that '*no protectionist can be a Democrat!*'" Fight it out among yourself, gentlemen.

THE *World* moves, but the Democratic papers will not move with it, in its effort to rally the Democracy anew on a free trade basis. The Philadelphia *Age*, knowing that Democracy must be protectionist in Pennsylvania, mildly dissents and ingeniously evades the main question thus:

"Free trade is not likely to assume any more prominence than it has had, as a political doctrine, so long as a large revenue is necessary to meet government expenses and to pay the enormous public debt, for which the money will be raised by what is commonly called "indirect taxation," that is by duties on imports. The preference of the American people for that mode of raising revenue has been strongly exhibited of late years in the opposition and repugnance to all other modes of taxation. Just so long as a tariff for revenue is admitted by all to be necessary, just so long will there be a struggle for the adjustment of it to afford protection to local industries.

"The natural consequence of this will be that the Congressmen elected by either party will represent what is believed to be the interest of their districts. The doctrine of the Democratic party that protection shall be incidental to revenue has long been established and often reiterated, and so long as a large revenue is needed it will be upon the mode of raising it by indirect taxation and not on the remote question of absolute free trade that political discussion will turn. The question of "free trade" would be a purely artificial issue at the present time."

The New York *Express* is also in revolt against the doctrine of the *World*.

THE Democratic powers that be in North Carolina, are working right bravely for the full restoration and ascendancy of their cherished doctrines and policies. The city of Wilmington, in that State, is required by its charter to establish and maintain schools. Recently, attempting to fulfill this duty by means of levying a tax, the city was informed by the State Board of Education, a Democratic body, that it had no power to order such a tax. The State Constitution says that no town nor municipality shall raise money by tax for any but necessary expenses without submitting the matter to the people, and the Democratic North Carolina Courts have decided that schools are not a necessary expense. At this rate the old North State will soon attain the proud distinction of being the banner Democratic Commonwealth of the nation; since wherever prejudice is rankest and ignorance is most dense, there do the "immortal principles" of the unterrified most luxuriously thrive. What great triumphs might they not achieve were there no primers in the land

IT IS IN ORDER, now, for those astute gentlemen who think that all dishonesty in office is confined to political office holders, to explain the case of the Atlantic National bank, New York, the defaulting cashier of which coolly confesses to having swindled the bank out of over $400,000. This bank has been in operation as a National bank for some ten years; was very shaky in standing as a State bank prior to that, but has glided along quietly and unsuspected, in the crowd of National banks, kept up its reputation in the Clearing House, been examined regularly by Bank Examiners, and finally drops to pieces all at once, like HOLMES's wonderful one-horse shay, without a word of warning, leaving nothing for either stockholders or depositors. TAINTOR, the cashier, who was able openly to use up the entire assets of the bank in his own speculations, without even exciting suspicion, tells thus how it was done:

"The President left the charge of the business almost entirely to me, very seldom interfering at all in any transaction; so, with full swing, and a Board of Directors who had no idea what things were worth, I had the bank all to myself."

A CONFERENCE of the American Public Health Association, which embraces some of the most eminent professors of sanitary science in the country, will be held in Cincinnati on the first proximo. The programme for discussion includes topics of great importance to the sanitary welfare of all large cities—among them the intimate relations existing between the condition of the streets and the standard of the public health. It is a pity the conference is not to be held here. In the heaps of rottenness with which our thoroughfares abound, and whose noxious gases the mild weather is beginning to volatize and disperse over the city, poisoning the air we breathe, the members of the association would find an admirable opportunity for the inculcation of some wholesome lessons concerning the laws of health and the duties of sanitary officials. It is said there is good to be found in everything, but in the matter of our filthy streets the authorities have not, as yet, even found an excuse.

THE SEVERAL exploring expeditions destined for the western wilderness, are rapidly getting in order to begin work in the field. J. W. POWELL has already left for Colorado to make his preparations there for again descending the Grand Canon in boats, extending his observations so as to establish with accuracy the course of the Colorado river on the maps. Dr. HAYDEN's field of operations is understood to be on the eastern bank of the river, or in a portion of the Rocky Mountain ridge never penetrated, or at least never mapped. Topographers who are familiar with the western country, believe that loftier peaks will be found than any that have ever been measured. It is proposed, as an incident to regular work, to push a party further down the eastern bank of the Colorado for two or three hundred miles, into a region as much unknown as was the Yellowstone Park before Dr. HAYDEN brought back the results of a summer in that land of wonders.

A Barbarous Ceremony.

A treaty was recently concluded between Bonny and Opobo, two native principalities on the west coast of Africa. The ceremoney of ratification is thus described: It appears that King Ja-ja, of Opobo, sent up to Bonny a slave to be killed, as a binding and everlasting ratification of the treaty lately entered into between himself and the Bonny people. This custom is called "cnooping Ju ju," and is most horribly cruel and revolting. The poor victim is first marked in a straight line from the crown of the head down the front of the body with a sharp knife, cutting deep into the flesh; he is then held by two or three stout fellows and chopped in two halves; his entrails are scattered about, and Ja-ja's Ju-ju man taking one half of the body, throws it into the ebbing tide, the Bonny Ju ju man taking the other half and doing the same. King George, of Bonny, endeavored to prevent this sacrifice of human life, and offered cows and goats instead, but gross superstition still reigns paramount in this vast country. As an instance of the fearfully ignorant state of the natives on this part of the coast, notwithstanding the number of excellent missionary establishments there, this poor man before being sacrificed was walking about Bonny for three or four days, quite indifferent as to his fate, though he knew it, blindly solacing himself with the idea that when he met those again who were going to kill him now he would do the same to them.

The Meat Supply of Great Britain.

The London *Daily News*, in a long article upon the meat supply of Great Britain, presents some interesting statistical facts. The actual numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine in the United Kingdom in 1872 were as follows: Cattle, 5,624,994; sheep, 27,921,507; swine, 2,771,449. Total, 36,318,250. There has been a decrease in the number of swine in Ireland and an immense falling off in the importations of live pigs from foreign countries; both these causes, however, being more than balanced by a large increase in the importations of bacon and hams. The hope of the foreign meat supply, the *News* states, is the importation of dead meat and not of living animals. The chief increase is in bacon and hams, 1,996,745 cwt. of which were imported in 1872, principally from the United States. A curious feature of this meat-supply question is the decline in pork. It averaged sevenpence a pound in 1869, fell half a farthing in 1870, made a further fall of a farthing in 1871, and in 1872 averaged sixpence farthing, while all other meat rose as much as pork fell. Beef is cheaper than mutton; veal only two-thirds the price of lambs; and pork the cheapest of all.

Leprosy in the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Honolulu Gazette, March 5th.]

Dr. Trousseau and Hon. S. G. Wilder, of the Board of Health, visited the Leper Hospital at Kalaupapa on Molokai, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. They found the settlement numbered over 600 persons, of whom about 120 were the natives who lived in the village prior to its selection as a hospital site, who, as owners of the land, prefer to remain on it. There are over 400 lepers, and about 100 relatives, who have gone there self-banished rather than be separated from their kin. The patients gathered there, from every island of the group, were as contented as could be expected. No complaint was made by any one, and in answer to inquiries, all said they had an abundance of food and everything they wanted. Few realize the magnitude of this work. The plague is extending, and with all the vigilance of the authorities to check it by isolating every new case, it is rapidly spreading, chiefly among the young who inherit it from their parents. The very worst cases are boys and girls; and to establish and carry out the rule that every child tainted with the disease must be torn from its parents, and banished for life among strangers and lepers, seems cruel. Yet this is now being done every month with natives.

Manna or Honey-Dew.

[From the Oakland (Cal.) Transcript.]

The *Alta* states that S. Brannan, Jr., read an article on manna and honey dew before the Academy of Science, stating that honey-dew had fallen in California twice in the last decade, viz.: 1862 and 1872. If Mr. Brannan was posted on what he was writing about, he would not have confined the falling of honey-dew to the years mentioned. It falls nearly every year in the Sacramento valley. The Indians gather it in large quantities, and the honey-bees fill their hives with the rich manna. We have seen balls of the manna as large as apples gathered by the squaws, and not confined to any particular years either—though it falls more extensively some years than others. We have seen the oak leaves dripping with the precious saccharine matter. In 1866 it was very abundant in the Sacramento valley—more so than in 1862. In 1868 it also fell in abundance. Mr. Brannan was probably in the country only in the two years mentioned, and that accounts for his wonderful discovery.

ALL classes have their grievances, great and small, which naturally find expression through the favorite newspaper organs of the leaders. A pickpocket addresses this note to the editor of the New York *Tribune*:

"Please advise your readers always to leave their names and addresses in their pocket books. It frequently happens in our business that we come in possession of porte-monnaies containing private papers and photographs which we would be glad to return, but we have no means of doing so. It is dangerous to carry them about, so we are forced to destroy them. I remember an instance where I met with serious trouble because I could not make up my mind to destroy the picture of a baby which I had found in the pocket book of a gentleman which came into my hands in the way of business on the Third Avenue Road. I had lost a baby myself, the year before, of the same age as this one, and I would have given all I had for such a picture. There was no name on the porte-monnaie, and no way of finding out who was the owner; so like a fool I advertised it, and got shadowed for it by the police. Tell your readers to give us a fair show to be decent—and always leave their addresses in their pocket books. We want to live and let live."

A SINGULAR story comes from Vienna to the Boston *Globe*. Briefly stated, Francis Joseph is said to have been warned successively by a second-sighted old peasant of Transylvania that Maximilian would be shot, and that the campaign of 1866 would prove very disastrous to Austria. The aged seer appeared a third time quite recently to tell his sovereign that in another vision he had witnessed a prince of the imperial house opening the Austrian parliament as regent for the empire. This official had also ingratiated himself with the people by promising to rule them in a truly liberal spirit. The prince, the dreamer added, was married below his rank and had been in Vienna for some time past without the emperor's knowledge. This scared Francis Joseph, for he recollected that the peasant's former predictions had been fulfilled. It appeared on further investigation that Archduke Henry, a cousin of the emperor and the husband of an actress, was secretly in the metropolis. His imperial relative at once hunted him up and had a fight with his predicted rival, giving him a bloody nose among other marks of sovereign displeasure.

THE minor details of the new census tables of manufactures contain matter both instructive and amusing. For instance: All the people of the United States depend upon one shop for their home made artificial eyes, and this shop contains only three hands; five establishments are devoted to the making of base ball goods, twelve to artificial building stone, five to playing cards, five hundred and forty-seven to cider, thirty-three to paper collars and cuffs, four to masquerading costumes, eight to croquet sets, two to hemlock bark extract, nine to hooks and eyes, one hundred and ninety-four to hoopskirts and corsets, four to ice (by patent process), nineteen hundred and seventy-two to malt liquors, eighteen to maps and atlases, seventy-five to matches, sixteen hundred and sixty-eight to millinery goods, four to mops and dusters, seven to mucilage and paste, three to nitro-glycerine, three hundred and nineteen to patent medicines and compounds, four to wooden penholders, sixty-four to perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps, ten hundred and ninety to photographs, thirty-one to tobacco pipes, eighteen to screws, fifty-six to shoddy, eight to taxidermy, forty-six hundred and thirty-one to cigars, ten to veneering, and sixty to canes.

THE last publication of the British death-rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat; and two more from the bites respectively of a ferret and an adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and a boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherrystone, put a period to the lives of three infants, while two died of putting one a stone, the other a bead into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five; 444 young children were smothered by bed-clothes, and 930 persons during the year lost their lives in railway accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population is about seventy, the deaths by hanging, the knife and drowing being most numerous.

PARIS has been greatly excited for some time pas over the discovery of bands of robbers composed of young boys and men. Robbery, however, was only too frequently attended with murder. The most dangerous of the band was that called "The Black Caps," commanded by a ruffian only fifteen years of age, named Gelinier. This precocious rascal had no less than sixty under his command, some of them men in middle life. The number of robberies committed by the band is unknown, but Gelinier was not satisfied with the way things were going on, and was preparing to make counterfeit money when he was arrested. Another gang of robbers were known under the name of the "Handkerchiefs" from their knocking down their victims with a handkerchief filled with sand. Still another lot under the promising appellation of the "Pitiless" are reported to be in existence.

THE City of Steilacoom, in Washington Territory, has an unusually intelligent and valuable population of at least 260 souls and bodies. It is unprovided with any adequate means of defense against conflagration; the hose company being without hose, and the hook and ladder organization having been long ago dissolved, on account of some miscreant having hooked the ladder. The local organ raises a clarion call against this lethargic shiftlessness, and asks: "Is it necessary for Steilacoom to pass through the fiery ordeal which has desolated her sister cities of Boston and Chicago, before we resort to some common sense measures of self protection?" We hope not. Steilacoom deserves a better fate, if only on account of her magnanimity in admitting the other burnt metropoles to equal civic rank with herself.

AN eminent English oculist was recently called upon to operate upon two grizzly bears, in the Zoological Gardens, for a cataract. Chloroform was administered and the operations were successful, but unluckily one of the patients recovered from the anæsthesia too quickly, and considerably mauled his keeper. Some time afterwards the same oculist was asked to operate on one of the tigers. But he respectfully declined the proposal, saying that he must draw the line somewhere, and he drew it at grizzly bears.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A novel fair is to be opened in Boston to-day. It is called the "Bazaar of All Nations," and the preparations for it are on a scale almost as extensive as the Peace Jubilee. The several departments are fitted up to represent streets, houses and shops in various cities of the earth; and an immense collection of unique articles from all nations will be exhibited. The opening exercises will consist of addresses in eight different languages, by speakers in costume, from the different houses.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention meets at Columbus on the 5th of May. But one Convention, that of 1851, has been held since the State was admitted, in 1802.

Democratic papers continue to speak of Virginia as "the mother of Presidents." Will they never learn that the old lady is far past the age of child-bearing?"

There is talk of adopting at the next session of Congress some way of sending the public documents, from the departments whence issued, and the idea is very popular. It is proposed to mark the contents in ink with a steel or copper hand stamp.

The citizens of Pensacola, Florida, have recently held a meeting and appointed a committee to request the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the subject of the annexation of West Florida to Alabama.

The Treasury Department has sent several clerks to Europe, to return as steerage passengers on the various lines, for the purpose of ascertaining everything relating to the treatment of emigrants on the British and German lines, also chemical experts to analyze the food, water and air on shipboard. The subject is expected to be laid before Congress at its next session.

The Adjutant General of Canada calls the attention of the Dominion government to the attitude assumed by the Indians in the West, and suggests that some precautions, in a military sense, should be taken in order to prevent a mistake arising similar to that which has occurred between the Modocs and the United States.

It is said that out of a thousand passengers who had engaged passage by the White Star line, only three have signified their intention of not going since the Atlantic disaster.

A New Yorker has taken the contract of furnishing two or three railroad companies with all the tickets they require, free of charge. The New Yorker gets his remuneration from the advertisement he is permitted to print on the back of each ticket.

Lapland, famous hitherto for nothing save reindeer, sledges, furs and perennial sleighing, now comes to the fore as an El Dorado. There is said to be, on what we may consider good authority, gold in abundance under the almost everlasting snows. Russians and Norwegians are flocking to the new "claims."

The work of stocking the lakes and rivers of Wisconsin with salmon trout is being carried on in earnest. Over forty thousand have already been put in this season.

The public lands in the United States not yet surveyed amounts to 1,251,653 acres, and that the Surveyor General will commence new surveys in nearly all the Territories early in July, at which time the appropriations for that purpose become available.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided against lotteries, come in what shape they may.

One of the newest things under the sun was a recent ball at the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum. The resident physician says entertainments of this character are wonderful aids in his efforts to "minister to minds diseased." The decorations, as well as the music and dancing, were all done by the lunatics, and with a taste and decorum which might well be imitated by people who have their senses.

Arched insteps are supposed to stand for "blue blood," and a New York fellow has just invented a machine for imparting the coveted aristocratic curve to children's feet.

Thirty years ago a man living near La Crosse sold a pair of boots for a gun, traded the gun for a pony, sold the pony for thirty acres of swamp land, and now owns sixty-six city lots, worth $800 each.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* states that recent developments of silver made in the iron mining district by the Ontonagon Silver Mining Company have advanced the stock to 300 per cent. Haste in such matters is sometimes expensive.

A papyrus which was discovered a few months ago in a tomb in Egypt has recently been fully translated. It is found to be an allocution of Rameses III. "to his people and all men on earth," recounting the great deeds done in the days of his father and grandfather. The discovery is a valuable one for Biblical students, as the royal writer gives with particular details all the causes which led to the downfall of the Mosaic reform and the exodus of the Jews.

The "Age of Steel" is the subject of an editorial in the *Coal and Iron Record*. Singular as the fact may seem, it was not written for the latitude of Washington.

A Massachusetts engineer has made a proposal to the London Metropolitan Board of Works for the removal of Northumberland House, an immense pile of buildings which stands on the proposed line of a new street leading to the Thames embankment.

The Suez Canal Company announces the payment of a dividend of two and a-half per cent. This is the first money the shareholders will have received on the profits of the undertaking.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James G. Blaine has just been elected Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee for the fifteenth time.

William W. Corcoran, whom a lying *Tribune* reporter professed to have recently "interviewed," is perhaps the most liberal as well as the best known citizen of Washington. He has just sold two hundred acres of land near the city of the government as an addition to the Soldiers' Home, for the sum of $375,000. He will donate the money to an endowment to "Louise Home," a charity created by him for impoverished ladies who are unable to support themselves, and named in memory of his only child, the late Mrs. George Eustis.

Sam Long, the well known clown attached to Forepaugh's circus, tells the following readable story of Henry Clay; "I remember once we entered Lexington in procession, and it just happened that Henry Clay was driving in at the same time. I brought up the rear of the procession, riding a mule. As he was directly behind me, I turned my face to the ass' tail, and sung out, 'Here we are, fellow citizens, Wisdom led by Folly.' The people laughed and shouted, and old Harry seemed greatly amused. The next day at the circus I made him a speech, in which I advised him to be President of the United States, and take me in his Cabinet. That night he sent me a bottle of the finest wine I ever tasted, with his compliments, saying, 'From the poorest fool to the best clown in the United States.' Ah! sir, there was a great man for you.'

The swindler Livingston, who recently bought a whole squadron of steamships at Mobile, and professed to be a nephew of Col. Thomas A. Scott, has been released on promising to leave that city. Thus Mobile turns a rogue loose to pray at large upon the country.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, of the United States Agricultural Bureau, is going to Vienna to become acquainted with the statistical dodges of similar departments in other countries.

Louis J. Jennings, of the *Times*, is now said to have gone to England, to look after some money coming to him from an estate originally held by Sarah Jennings, afterward the Duchess of Marlborough, who is represented as one of his ancestors.

Apropos of the case of Mrs. Eliza Collier, a woman of Georgia, for the arrest of whose supposed murderer the Governor of that State recently offered a reward, the Philadelphia *Medical Times* contains a letter from the physician who made a *post mortem* examination of her remains, and who attributes her death to spontaneous combustion, the greater part of her body being consumed by fire, leaving only the head with the skeleton of the left shoulder and arm, and portions of the spine and ribs, and the upper part of the thigh bone.

A beautiful young girl was married in San Francisco last week, and at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she turned to her husband and said, "George, kiss me, I am dying." The husband complied with the request, and at that moment the young bride fell dead to the floor.

Napoleon III. has left, says *Vanity Fair*, a considerable body of notes for the continuation of his life of Julius Cæsar, which are to be edited under the direction of his wife and published.

John Anderson, who recently presented Agassiz with an island near New Bedford for a scientific school, was proprietor of the Broadway cigar store which was made famous thirty-five years ago by the attendance of Mary Rogers, "the beautiful cigar girl," whose tragic fate at Hoboken created a national sensation, and was a mystery which has never been explained.

No biography of Henry D. Thoreau, the naturalistic philosopher, the Oriental Yankee, the prose of "Walden" and the keen analyst and critic of religions, literatures and arts has yet appeared. But William Ellery Channing proposes to print a memorial of this departed thinker, under the title of "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist."

New and Valuable Metallurgical Process.

In a recent German scientific paper is contained an account of Eschka's new and valuable method for the determination of the amount of mercury in any given ore. The pulverized ore, after weighing is placed in a porcelain crucible, the edge of which has been ground. It is there mixed with about half its weight of pure iron filings, and the whole covered with a layer of the latter. The crucible is then covered with a weighed concave lid of gold having an even edge, and the depression in the cover is filled with distilled water. The crucible is then heated for ten minutes in a flame which surrounds the lower portion of the crucible. At the end of this period, which suffices to volatilize all the mercury, the gold lid which has amalgamated with the mercury is taken off, the water poured out, and the mirror of mercury on the convex side washed out with alcohol, dried on a water bath, and after cooling weighed. The increase in the weight of the gold cover corresponds to the amount of mercury in the ore—the accuracy of the result depending, of course, on the carefulness of manipulation attending the process.

SHERIFF KANE, of Baltimore, had a quarrel with Judge Gilmer, of of the City Criminal Court, refusing to put the men selected by the Judge on the jury. Since then Gilmer has taken every means to annoy the Sheriff, in the discharge of his official duties, finally driving him to tender his resignation. Gilmer is supported by the gamblers and outlaws of the city, while the sympathies of the better classes seem to be with Kane. Governor Whyte has issued a letter to the latter gentleman, asking him to reconsider his resignation, but it is understood that he will not do so unless Gilmer gives way to him. If the matter is pushed to extremity Kane's friends threaten startling revelations of the manner in which criminals are protected by grand juries and courts. It is said to be the most exciting topic raised there since 1866.

SOME idea of the growth and progress of the iron trade at Cleveland, Ohio, may be formed from the fact that the iron manufacturers of that city have organized an Ore Transportation Company, to construct vessels exclusively for the Lake Superior ore trade. Four vessels of from nine to eleven hundred tons burden each, will soon be launched for this business, and four more of still larger size will then be commenced. These vessels are to be employed in transporting iron ore from Marquette to the factories in Cleveland. It may also be stated that Chicago, with characteristic energy, is reaching out her long arms for this business, and hopes at no distant period to become as celebrated for her iron manufactures as for her grain and pork trades.

A NEW journal is announced in Paris, which will collect all the contradictions in the speeches and writings of public men, living and dead, and will advocate one side of a question to-day and the opposite to-morrow. In the latter respect it will greatly resemble the opposition journals of this country.

A PROPOSITION, looking to the establishment of banks based upon capital belonging to the agriculturists, and conducted in the interest of the farming communities, is receiving much attention from the Southern press. The plan is warmly advocated by many influential newspapers in that section of the country.

STATE NEWS.

William S. Jones has been sentenced to death by the Luzerne County Court, for murdering his mother-in-law. It is probable a majority of the jury which convicted him had never been married.

Tidioute mourns. The roads were so bad that the circus couldn't reach there in time to give an exhibition.

William Murray Black, of Lancaster, secured the appointment as cadet at West Point, under the competitive examination system.

Early rising has its perils as will as its advantages. Mr. William B. Matthias, tax collector for Maidencreek township, Berks county, got up before daylight, lit a coal-oil lamp and went to work counting his money. The lamp exploded, burning the man badly about the face and head, and destroying $225 in greenbacks and his tax book.

Johnathan Faust was killed on the Reading Railroad, at Hamburg, on Tuesday.

A Reading man has a kitten which has two faces, four eyes, two noses and two mouths, but only two ears and one neck.

The Montgomery County Agricultural Fair will be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of June.

The Harrisburg *Journal* of Wednesday says: Charles Zitzer, the young man who struck his father Dr. Zitzer, of Carlisle, with a pestle, a few months since, in defense of his mother (as was alleged at the time), was tried at Carlisle, last week, for the offense, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced this morning by Judge Junkin. The jury was sent out on last Thursday evening, at five o'clock, and came into Court with their verdict Monday night, at eleven o'clock. The case was ably argued by Mr. Maglaughlin, for the defense, and by Brady Sharpe, Esq., for the Commonwealth. This sad affair is only another instance of the great miseries entailed upon the human family by the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating drinks.

On Tuesday Peter Keller, of Lower Windsor township, York county, died at the age of ninety-nine years, two months and twenty-three days.

On Saturday last, Mr. Jacob Graffius, aged eighty, while walking across a room in his residence at Mastinsburg, fell and broke his leg.

Messrs. P. H. Burns & Co., of Indiana, have just put their new foundry into operation.

Four or five cases of infanticide are reported every week, in Philadelphia, and the papers are calling upon the authorities to ferret out and punish the guilty parties.

The publication of the Athens *Gleaner* is to be resumed, next week.

Norman Holy Arch Chapter, No. 244, will be instituted by the Masons of Sharon, on Monday, May 12th.

The editor of the Erie *Observer*, who is incessantly importuned to start a new daily in that city, disposes of the matter thusly: "Any man who has a few thousand dollars that doesn't know what to do with can easily get rid of it by starting another daily paper in Erie."

Mr Stephen Burns, a soldier of the war of 1812, was found dead in Young's woods, Hempfield township, Mercer county, on Monday of last week. He left the house of his daughter, Mrs. Gravatt, early in the morning, and not returning, search was instituted, and he was found dead as above stated. He was about seventy-eight years of age.

Mrs. Miranda Potter, aged sixty six years, was run over and instantly killed, on the railroad near Conneautville, on Tuesday.

A charcoal furnace in Black valley, Bedford county, is talked of.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: The "car famine" has extended to most of the coke works in this county, if we may judge from the enormous quantity of the article now stacked up on the coke yards awaiting the transportation. The owners of works along the Fayette County Branch are in great want of cars, and their customers are in great need of the coke.

A Methodist Episcopal church has been organized by the colored people of Johnstown.

The spirit of the Uniontown *Standard* is moved to make the boast that there have been "only three shooting affairs in Fayette county this week."

Ezkiel West, of New London, Chester county, the oldest inhabitant, whose age is reported to be 118 years, is now sick with but slight hopes of his recovery. He appears to have no complaint, but can take but little nourishment, and seems to be wearing out with age.

A young man named James Fetigan, of Sharon, was shot and fatally injured a few days since, while hunting ducks. He was crawling along on the ground in order to get a good shot, when parties on the other side of the creek fired at the same birds, and Fetigan was struck in the head by a rifle-ball.

The Sharon *Times* says: During the last week an engineer corps has been at work surveying and locating a railroad on the towpath of the old canal, from Sharpsburg to West Middlesex. The high rates extorted by the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad on coal shipped South have rendered this road indispensable. The road will be nine and one-half miles in length, and will be a good one, as the grade is easy and the bed for the road all complete, so that nothing more than laying the ties and spiking the rails to them will be necessary.

The Topton Furnace Company, says the Reading *Times and Dispatch*, are making rapid progress in the erection of their furnace along the East Pennsylvania Railroad, notwithstanding the frequent heavy rains since ground was first broken this spring. The ground has been graded and the necessary excavations made, and the masons are now engaged in erecting the foundations. A large force of workmen are employed, and the erection of the furnace will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Sharon *Times*, of the 24th, gives the following particulars of a terrible affair in that place. Last night, two men working in Spearman's furnace, in Sharpsville, were sent into the gas receiver to do some repairing. They went to work about eleven o'clock and were to have finished in half an hour, and as they were not seen around the works it was supposed that they had gone home. This morning at half-past six they were both found dead, having been suffocated by the gas. The general theory is that they were working and that the gas was allowed to enter the receiver, and were unable to get out, the doors having been fastened previously. The name of one of them was Daley, the other we could not learn. Both leave widows but no children.

Ambition, where not properly curbed, brings many a one to grief. A cow in East Nottingham, Chester county, attempted to climb a ladder, got her head fast between the rounds, and broke her neck.

Information has been received that Mr. James Martin, aged eighty-three years, one of the oldest residents of Jersey Shore, *en route* to visit his daughters in Indiana, fell off the cars near Sydney, Ohio, on Thursday morning, and sustained injuries from which he died at one o'clock that afternoon, at Union City, Indiana.

Isaac Price has been Postmaster of Schuylkill township, Chester county, for more than forty years.

West Chester wants to become a city, and is already putting on city airs.

"Local option" has forbidden the sale of liquors in Cumberland county, but a train which reaches Harrisburg about 10 P. M., and remains an hour and a half affords the thirsty Cumberlanders an opportunity to get their tipple, and has been dubbed the "local option train."

The grand jury have condemned the Greene county jail, declaring it unfit for use. They recommend the immediate erection of a new building.

Calling a spade a spade is well in theory, but not always expedient in practice. A Philadelphia gentleman visiting his betrothed recently in Lancaster, called a coach dog a Dalmatian hound, and was promptly informed by the damsel that if he could not refrain from profanity in her presence they must henceforth be strangers.

The National Iron Company, at Danville, has been declared bankrupt.

Joseph Miller, the oldest citizen of Coatesville, died on Friday evening last, in his one hundredth year.

The first number of a new daily paper will be issued in Mauch Chunk, about the first of June.

A York paper says: "A terrible accident accurred on Monday last, in Paradise township, this county, the particulars of which are these: While Mr. Jacob Baker was engaged at feeding a corn fodder cutter, at the barn of Mr. S. Sowers, his left arm was caught in the knives, cutting the arm into pieces up near the shoulder, and severing it near that joint. Pieces of the mangled limb were found scattered over the barn floor. The cutter was run by horse-power, which was stopped as soon as possible by others employed in the barn, but too late to save the man's arm. A physician was summoned, who rendered all possible means to alleviate the unfortunate man's suffering, whose condition is regarded as a very critical one."

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: The executors of Thaddeus Stevens have been fixing up the lot in which his remains lie, in Shreiner's Cemetery, this city, and a low wall or fence of brown sandstone has been erected around it. The enclosure will be planted with flowers, of which Mr. Stevens was a great lover. The monument, of which we have given a description before in these columns, is a most massive and impressive block of granite, and with its terse inscription testifying to his devotion in death to the principles of his life, forms a fitting characteristic memorial to the great man whose bones lie beneath. The grave is visited by many persons, and few strangers who spend any time in the city fail to pay this tribute to the memory of the man whose name was throughout the land a "household word."

A new weekly paper, entitled the Birdsboro *Pioneer*, has been started at Birdsboro, Berks county.

The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia and vicinity had a reunion in Germantown, on Friday evening, at which Gov. Hartranft, Surveyor General Beath and other prominent gentlemen were present. Gov. Hartranft made a short and appropriate speech, in which he said that the society should be kept free from politics. He was surprised that any soldier should remain outside of the fold, no matter what his politics may be. He was very proud of Pennsylvania for one thing especially, and for that he thanked the Legislature, in making the generous appropriation to the soldiers' orphans. He thanked not only the Legislature but the people whose sentiments sustained them in it. He was glad he had come here, and among those whom he had seen was an old and dear friend. He had lived here at one time, and felt very much at home. He thanked them for his kind reception and bade them good night.

The Erie Presbytery was in session last week at Corry.

Says the Clearfield *Republican*: The advance pickets of a corps of railroaders were in town for several days last week. That they did not tell all they knew was very evident. But this much we did learn. They are locating a railroad from Milton up White Deer creek, along the line of Lycoming and Union counties, to cut the Brush Valley mountain, strike Big Fishing creek, down this stream *via* Mill Hall, thence up Beech creek to Snow Shoe. To this point they have found an excellent route for a road. They are now prospecting between Clearfield and Snow Shoe, and design to go through to the mouth of Mahoning creek, up to Franklin. The movement looks like an extension of the Reading or Catawissa road.

Disgusted with single blessedness after a trial of seventy-one years, John Handzleman, of Topton, Berks county, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, on Friday last.

Mrs. Jonas Smith, of Reading, who occupies a house erected before the Revolutionary war, has recently found in the garret thereof a number of coins dating from 1734 to 1781, an ancient shoe-buckle, a pair of scissors and a thimble.

Mr. James Benford, of Johnstown, has in his possession a watch seal and key, once the property of the Marquis de La Fayette, and a lock of George Washington's hair.

Miller Beal, an actor, fell dead in Williamsport on Friday evening, of apoplexy.

Philadelphia's Board of Trade has 1,100 members; Pittsburgh has——

The Jewish order of B'nai Berith is building a hospital in the Twenty third ward, Philadelphia, which will cost $80,000.

Joseph Loutzenhiser, of West Salem township, is the owner of a calf which, when three hours old, weighed one hundred and six pounds.

William Williams, of Boggs township, Center county, met with a fatal accident, last week. He was riding on horseback, when the animal fell throwing its rider off and falling on him, injuring him so badly that he died in a few hours.

A Center county boy named Heins loaded up his shotgun and started out to hunt pigeons. He took in the Fishingcreek school-house on the route. While showing the school children how nicely he could handle his gun, accidentally discharged the weapon, the contents taking effect in the leg of a little daughter of Mr. Joseph Eckley, inflicting a very severe wound.

A. J. Young committed suicide at Spring Mills, Center county, on the 17th inst. He opened a vein in his arm, and thus bled to death. He left a note to his wife, stating that he was the innocent victim of a conspiracy.

A poor player, who strutted and fretted his brief hour on the stage at Lancaster, last Friday night, met with a severe accident. He was engaged with a fellow-actor in one of the "terrific broadsword combats" in which the "French Spy" does so much abound, when he received a blow from his adversary's blade, inflicting an ugly gash across his sword hand. He wrapped a couple of handkerchiefs around the wounded member, however, and finished the fight.

A successful experiment to roll cast steel ingots into finished rails was recently tried at the rolling mills of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The steel was made at the Midvale steel works, near Philadelphia, by a process similar to the Siemens Martin, and cast into ingots of sections about nine inches square, and furnished to the rolling mill to be heated and rolled into rails of the regular pattern, sixty-eight pounds per yard. The rolling was done on the rolls ordinarily worked for iron rails. In this case only twelve passes or grooves were used from the ingot to the rail, which has generally been deemed too rapid a reduction for steel, and very severe on the machinery, and both were equal to the test.

Mixed drinks are not wholesome. A Berks county man drank his fill of whisky, and then took in a quantity of water by lying down in the middle of a creek. His funeral was well attended.

Mr. James Trent, who lived two and a half miles northeast of Bedford, met with a fatal accident on Thursday last. Mr. Charles Will was engaged in tearing away an old stone chimney, throwing down the stones, while Mr. Trent and a number of boys bore them away. Warning was given as each one was thrown, but Mr. T. went two near was struck on the back of the head and had his skull so badly fractured as to cause his death in two hours. He was seventy-one years of age.

A couple of respectable but stubborn gentlemen in Indiana county, went to law about the ownership of a heifer. They had both attended a vendue some years ago, at which two heifers were sold, and each man had bought one; but when they came to drive home their purchased stock they both claimed the same heifer. It was clearly shown on the trial that there was not over $2 difference in the value of the two heifers; and yet the costs attending the decision of the matter in court amounted to near $400, besides the attorney fee.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: The track on the Bennett's Branch road is now laid to Robinson's Bend, a few miles above New Bethlehem, where the road crosses Redbank, and the bridge not being completed will delay progress a week or so.

A man is boring for oil in Clarion county, under the advice of "spirit friends." He has reached a depth of 1,645 feet, but no oil. It seems that he intends to persevere, however, as in a published letter he says: "Thus have I been aided for many years in my labors, by a band of spirit friends. By prophetic words and visions, by words of encouragement, both day and by night, and by written messages through the mediumship of others. And in the progress of this work they have given me testimony from time to time of truths beyond question. They thus brought me here, mapped out to me (as they claim) the deposits of petroleum, shown me in visions new and undeveloped oil fields of great extent and richness, and urged me to persevere and bring it forth for the use of mankind. Thus it is I came and am still urging on the work, with full confidence of a most successful result, and to them alone be the credit of the success, or otherwise."

The St. Mary's (Elk county) *Gazette* says: On Sunday last, Mr. Fox, residing in Fox township, while hunting his cows, found in the woods, near the mill pond of Mr. Hyde, in Horton township, a satchel containing table-linen, jewelry, etc., supposed to belong to a Jew peddler by the name of S. Bloomberg. Inquiries have been made for him without any result. If any of our readers know anything about him, they will please let us know at this office. It is feared that he has been murdered.

John George Scheibelhut and Maria Margaret, his wife, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Yorkville, Schuylkill county, on Thursday last.

The Pottsville *Standard* thus epitomizes a suicide: James Wilson; aged 42; six feet of rope; women; as usual.

They asked only twenty cents a pair for dressed wild ducks in the Harrisburg market last Saturday.

The Pottsville *Standard* celebrates "the advent of spring by putting on a new costume, which is neat and tasteful. The *Standard* is a rabid Democratic sheet, but enterprising and always readable.

The new sheet mill at Easton, Pa., has a capacity of twenty-five tons per week.

STATE POLITICS.

Senator Delamater, of Crawford, will not be a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Geo. K. Anderson, of Titusville will be his successor.

In the Senatorial district of Delaware and Chester, the Republican candidate will be either the old Senator, Waddell, or Cooper, of Delaware. The latter, it is said, prefers running for Congress, next year, in which event Waddell will be re-nominated and elected.

W. S. Waldron and David McKee, of Butler county, are announced as candidates for re-nomination for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primary meetings.

Says the Crawford *Journal*, Meadville: By the death of Mr. Metcalf a vacancy occurs in the Treasurership of this county. By law the Commissioners are required to fill the vacancy by appointment. As yet no one has been selected, but a number of gentlemen have offered to fill the office during the balance of the term, the profits to go to the widow of the late Treasurer. The appointment will be made within a few days, probably with that understanding, which is just and proper.

Capt. W. K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, is a candidate for Assembly on the Republican side.

The Venango county Republican Executive Committee will meet at Franklin to-morrow.

It is reported in Philadelphia that Col. John W. Forney is to be run for Sheriff by the Reform Association.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: It is a notable fact that there never was a healthier feeling of confidence in and reliance upon the Republican organization for future victory in this State than is daily manifested by our Republican contemporaries. In all parts of the State, accepting the tone of our contemporaries as an indication, the very best of feeling prevails; our organization is compact, and our forces just as ready to struggle for their principles at the ballot-box as they were to defend them on the battle field. The determination among the people is unmistakably never to allow the Democracy to gain a foothold in Pennsylvania.

The name of Senator McClure is mentioned in connection with the Democratic and Liberal nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia.

Adam Woolever, Esq., late a member of the House of Representatives from Lehigh county, will be a candidate for the State Senate next fall.

Hon. Myer Strouse wants the Democratic nomination for State Senator, and H. J. Hendler, Esq., for Congress from Schuylkill county.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* mentions the following candidates for State Senator in that district: Ex-Senators Crawford and Petriken, Col. Selheimer, of Mifflin, and P. Gray Meek, of Center on the Democratic ticket, and Capt. B. X. Blair and Gen. Lane, of Huntingdon, on the Republican.

Dr. J. H. Douglass, of Tidioute, is announced as a candidate for Assembly from Warren county.

It was stated some time since, by our Harrisburg correspondent, says the Beaver *Radical*, that the Republican nomination for Senate, in the Chester and Delaware district, would be conceded to Mr. Cooper, of Delaware county, the able editor of the Delaware *American*. It is now suggested that Mr. Cooper perfers to wait another year and succeed Mr. Lawrence of West Chester, in Congress, and that Senator Waddell will be renominated. This arrangement would secure that district a good Congressman and a good Senator, and meet the hearty approval of leading Republicans in all parts of the State.

Mr. Theodore K. Young, of the Twenty-eighth Ward, Philadelphia, will be a Republican candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh district.

The Altoona *Tribune* states that Hon. Elisha Davis, Senator from the Second Philadelphia district, is a candidate for the next Republican nomination for Governor.

Hon. William Elliott, candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, has been tendered a complimentary concert by his political friends, and it will take place on Thursday evening.

Railroad Companies and Public Rights—Decision in Illinois.

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 15.]

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which is of importance to the public, as confirming the principle that railroad corporations may not make contracts between themselves that are detrimental to the public interests, and that contracts which impair their duties as common carriers are void as to the public, even though they may be enforced as between the two contracting parties.

The case was as follows: The Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company and the Coal Valley Mining Company, which also owned a railroad between Rock Island and Coal Valley, consolidated under the authority given by an act of the General Assembly. Among the conditions of this consolidation was one that the Peoria and Rock Island Company should pay the Coal Valley Mining Company fifty cents per ton on all the coal transported over the Coal Valley Company's track, except that which the Peoria and Rock Island Company transported for its own use. The Peoria and Rock Island Company having failed to comply with the terms of the contract in this respect, the Coal Valley Mining Company sued for an injunction restraining the Peoria and Rock Island Road from carrying coal over that portion of the track lying between Coal Valley and Rock Island. The injunction was granted. The Peoria and Rock Island Company took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has reversed the decision of the Court below and dissolved the injunction. Under the ruling of the Supreme Court, the railroad track must be open to the public for the transportation of coal, whether the Peoria and Rock Island Company pays the Coal Valley Mining Company according to contract or not. If the Peoria and Rock Island Company fails to pay the Coal Valley Mining Company fifty cents a ton, according to the terms of the consolidation, then the Coal Valley Mining Company may sue for damages; but it is not entitled to an injunction restraining the railroad company from carrying coal over any part of its road.

Activity in the Lake Superior Iron District.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* says: We find the mining companies are all making as much preparation as possible for the expedition of business during the coming season. The ore is contracted to nearly the full capacity of the mines as they are now being worked. A few of the hematite companies have not made sales, but the brisk inquiry for hematite ore leads to the belief that all mines of that class will have a ready market for their product. The demand for the best grades of ore is exceedingly strong, and there does not at present seem to be means for supplying all that will be called for.

THE English Board of Trade returns for March show imports for the month of valued at £29,850,113, or upwards of two millions in excess of the value in March last year; and exports valued at £21,744,213, an increase of over one and a half millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The returns are more favorable, as the comparison between quantities and values is now more equal than it has been for some months past. In March the exports of coal amounted to 977,234 tons, making 2,566,377 tons during the past three months.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bloomington *Pantagraph* has recently been through Morgan, Greene, Macoupin and Jersey counties, Illinois, and reports that the winter wheat throughout the three last named districts, owing to the late copious and seasonable rains, looks exceedingly promising. Much of it that was thought to have been "winter-killed," looks as well as the best, and the prospect now is that, with no unforseen accident, the usual crop will be harvested the coming summer.

Story of a Cat.—Twelve months ago, when a kitten, given by a lady to the captain of an English brig. Brig wrecked in a recent gale; crew taken off; cat left on board. First anybody knows, cat arrives, emaciated and on foot, at the house of the lady who originally owned it. Swam ashore from the wreck, and walked thence starving but brave. Cathood could do no more.

The bees have died off at a fearful rate all over Michigan the past winter. Whole apiaries have perished, and under all conditions; some have been lost in cellars, others in their bee houses, and still more on their summer stands. The intense cold no doubt has done this, for in every case the owner reports plenty of honey, but both bees and frozen stiff.

MR. F. A. LELAURIN, of Madison county, Ill., has invented a puddling machine which, he claims, besides causing a great saving in labor, can be employed with profit in all rolling mills, occupying but little space, and can be put in at a comparatively small cost. It is run by steam, and performs the work with greater dispatch and more precision than can be accomplished by hand. The inventor has applied for a patent.

FROM SALEM, O.

Waiting for Spring—The Roads and the Crops—Dullness in Manufactures—Dissolution of the Salem Manufacturing Company—Better Days Hoped For—The Spring Election—The Proposed New Water Works—The Small-Pox, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
SALEM, O., April 23, 1873.

A very general disposition to fold arms and await the second and more permanent advent of spring is manifested by the people of every trick, trade and profession. The long and intensely cold winter season has created a very general desire for a speedy change of programme, which, perhaps, is disproportionate to the exigencies of the case, as doubtless the advance guard of summer has reached a point equal if not beyond that of former years of even date herewith. The roads are settled and in very fair condition, while the crops, especially those of grass and wheat, are pronounced by the "oldest resident" to bid fairer for an abundant harvest than for many years in the past.

The manufacturing interests of Salem are not, however, at their full flow, the "Buckeye Engine Works," the pride of the place, having discharged nearly two-thirds of its operatives, and still continues to work with a diminished force, the enterprising proprietors, however, promise to open with renewed vigor in a few weeks. The "Salem Manufacturing Company," which for the past year has been in the death agony, has with a throe of anguish yielded up the ghost—gone to pieces as did the ill-fated Atlantic—upon a lee shore, and perhaps by the operation of similar causes, carrying with it some of the prominent business men of the place.

A counterpoise to this is the fact, worthy of note, that the "Etna Manufacturing Company's" works, which for almost a year has been "silent and tenantless," is now under the management of the Hon. J. Tiving Brooks, the purchaser at assignees' sale, belching forth volumes of black smoke from its tall chimneys, and the sound of the cunning artificer is heard within.

The stove foundries, together with the Novelty works of Silver & Deming, are working steadily along, and are among the substantial institutions of the place.

The spring elections passed off quietly, resulting in the election of a mixture of political faiths, Salem being celebrated for a *mixedness* upon all subjects which defy competition.

A sentiment of profound sorrow mingled with indignation, caused by the wanton treacherous murder of General Canby, pervades the community, together with a very general feeling that the Peace Policy, so far as the Modocs are concerned, is "played out."

The Rev. Mr. Fry, of the First Presbyterian church, recently delivered a discourse upon the crime of murder and its punishment, which was ingenious and logical, as well as powerfully eloquent. From the sentiment expressed, one might suppose that the vengeful thunders of Sinai had dulled the Rev. gentleman's ears to the gentle plea for mercy "which floweth like a silent river" from the foot of Calvary.

Charlie Cornwell, the irrepressible railroad projector, has taken a desk in the office of the Ohio General Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Cleveland. Charlie is a first class man in his sphere.

The erection of works designed to furnish Salem with an adequate supply of good water is held in serious contemplation, which is certainly commendable, as with the present facilities, in case of fire, the place would be at the mercy of the devouring element.

Small-pox, which has prevailed to some extent for the past few months, has, under the efficient legislation of the Board of Health, entirely disappeared. It developed in its most malignant form, six persons of seven who were attacked with it having died, while the seventh is lingering in a hopeless condition, by reason of complications occurring in the course of the disease. The first case occurred in the person of a gentleman who had returned from New York city, and the true nature of the disease was not discovered until numbers had been exposed to the contagion. The suspicions of persons who saw the patient were aroused, and the case was brought to the notice of the Board of Health, who immediately ordered an examination by several of the leading physicians, who pronounced it to be a case of small-pox of the most malignant type, and took measures accordingly. The man died, while the person in attendance still stubbornly persisted that the disease was "black measles." The result was, his own daughter became the next victim, and others followed in rapid succession.

The Hon. J. A. Ambler, late M. C. from the Seventeenth Ohio District, has opened a law office in this place, and intends to engage actively in the practice of his profession. A lucrative business is predicted for him, as he was one of the sterling few who fought the "salary grab" to the bitter end.

GRIP.

FROM ATHENS, OHIO.

Miserable Passenger Depots—Zanesville Prosperous—McConnellsville—A Pair of Notables—Matters in Marietta and Parkersburg—The Crops—The New Lunatic Asylum at Athens, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
ATHENS, OHIO, April 19, 1873.

From Newark your subscriber traveled over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Zanesville, and while we have no word of complaint against the road's employees, for they are uniformly genteel, we must say a word about the passenger depots along this line, and particularly of that at Newark. Here they have an old, tumble-down, dirty, stinking ruin of what never was a good building, and we were glad to stand outside in a drizzling rain rather than stay inside and endure its discomforts. A town to which more people travel than any other of the same size in the State has a right to expect better treatment at the hands of the company.

Zanesville is showing vigorous signs of business life and prosperity. The wholesale trade are enjoying a season of revival, and we were told on good authority that one firm, a Jewish dry goods house, did not close its doors more than two hours any night during Passover week, the country merchants of that faith, using this week of holidays in which to make spring purchases.

From Zanesville we floated on the steamer "Mink" to McConnelsville, and found the tradespeople of this old village somewhat dull over the quietness of all kinds of business, caused by the uncommonly wet weather of the past fortnight. So much rain has not fallen for many years in the same time. This place is the residence of Hon. William P. Sprague, M. C., one of the few who have refused to appropriate his portion of the "salary grab" to his own uses. He proposes to devote it to such use as his constituents advise. It will probably be left in the Treasury. This village is further noted as being contiguous to the residence of Mrs. Sarah Wilson, who is certainly fat, without doubt fair, and not quite forty. She is a widow and rejoices in full four hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois, while she is daily adding to the muchness of her immensity.

In a driving rain we got on board the J. H. Best for Marietta. The Best is noted as one of the few steamboats that have no place on board where strong drink is sold. Her commander is a young man of excellent character, an earnest, practical temperance man, and withal an excellent fellow.

Marietta and Parkersburg both show well for the opening trade, one house in the latter place having, up to the 15th inst., sold $1,000 worth more than they did in the whole month of April, 1872.

At Marietta the old bridge over the Muskingum river is about to be torn down to give place to a new structure, which is to be of wood, and so constructed as to be used for both railroad and ordinary travel.

The crops of wheat, &c., all the way down the Muskingum are looking excellently. The fruit crop is already badly damaged by frost; cherries and peaches will be very scarce, save in the most protected localities.

Athens is the second oldest town in Ohio, and is the seat of the "Athens Lunatic Asylum," a new State institution, which will be ready to relieve the present overcrowded condition of the asylums at Cincinnati and Cleveland by July. Dr. R. Gundry, late of the Dayton Asylum, is in charge here, and is just now busy, receiving bids and examining samples for the outfit of furniture, etc., for which purpose $60,000 has been appropriated by the State. The building is most beautifully situated on a lot of 150 acres donated for the purpose by Athens county. It will, when finished, be able to accommodate comfortably 600 patients. It is built of red brick, trimmed with stone, and presents a very fine appearance from the railroad. The estimated cost is $800,000, and it has been four years in building, under the architectural management of L. T. Scofield, of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Gundry estimates the probable annual expense of running, when full, at $120,000.

ROVER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

A Gentleman from Chicago Stirring up Livingstone County, New York—He Wants Four Square Miles and Part of a Town.

A letter from Mount Morris, Livingstone county, New York, says: The citizens and property holders of this place are greatly excited over the prospects of a most extraordinary suit at law which is about to be commenced in the Courts of this county by a descendant of one Ebenezer Allen, who sold the plot on which Mount Morris is built about eighty years ago.

Allen came to this place shortly after the revolutionary war, from Philadelphia, from which city he fled to escape punishment for bigamy. The western part of this state was then called the Genesee country.

Allen was a lawless but daring and enterprising man. Soon after settling here, he took up his abode with a notorious woman known as the White Woman of the Genesee. He afterwards left her and married a Seneca squaw, and subsequently took two other wives, living with all three.

About 1790 he built the first grist mill ever put up in Western New York. The site of this old building was in the city of Rochester. In the above year a number of gentlemen from Philadelphia purchased a large tract of land in this part of the state. Among them was the celebrated financier Robert Morris. This place was named after him. Indian Allen, as Ebenezer was called, had two children by his squaw wives, one by his first wife, whom he called Chloe. The other one was called Sally, after his first wife, although she was the daughter of one of his other consorts.

About the time of the purchase by the Philadelphia speculators, Allen made arrangements with the Seneca Indians by which he was ceded considerable land. In that grant was a tract four miles square. On this Mount Morris now stands in part. It was ceded "in trust" to Indian Allen for his two daughters. A condition of the grant was that he should have his children thoroughly instructed in reading, writing, sewing, and all the accomplishments and acquirements of the white people.

Allen lived hereabouts until 1812, doing a thriving business as a trader. At the breaking out of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain, Allen became obnoxious to the patriotic settlers by siding with the British. He was forced to leave the State. He went to Canada, where he shortly afterward died. Some years before, however, he sold the tract he held in trust for his daughters to Robert Morris. This has since been sold to individuals, and the town occupies the site.

Now there comes from Chicago a man claiming to be a descendant of one of Indian Allen's daughters. He has collected documents, searched records, employed lawyers, and declares his intention to commence proceedings to recover the entire four mile grant to his grandfather. He claims that Allen, holding the land in trust for his daughters, had no right to sell it. The claimant is assured by his legal advisers that his position is right, and that his chances for success are good. The claim will be opposed by a united community, and the litigation will be of great interest.

FROM MT. VERNON, O.

Railroad Extension—The Crops.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MT. VERNON, OHIO, April 22, 1873.

The Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad has reached Alum creek, two and a half miles south of Westerville, and the bridge builders are at work on the bridge. But about twelve miles of rail remain to be laid in order to reach Columbus. Some time in June the road is expected to be in running order from Columbus to Cleveland. When finished it will be a competing line with the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road, from the Capital of the State to the Forest City. A branch is being built from Oxford, Holmes county, to Dresden, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road. When this is done, passengers from Cleveland can pass through Hudson, Akron, Orrville, Millersburg, Dresden to Zanesville and Cincinnati, as also by way of this place and Columbus to Cincinnati.

Wheat in this region promises well. It is yet too early to judge of the prospects for fruit.

K.

Peonage in Missouri.

[From the St. Joseph Herald, April 19.]

It is generally believed that the days of slavery and peonage are over, and that in this free land all men are possessed of equal rights. But an incident came to our knowledge yesterday that entirely disproves this fact and shows that all vestiges of that barbaric custom have not yet been effaced. A resident of this city who had by some peculiar, and to us unaccountable, means obtained absolute and unlimited control over a large and stalwart Indian, Tah-tunk-ah-cha-honska by name, recently became pretty badly embarrassed, and in his financial distress he actually mortgaged the said Indian for a certain small sum of money, sufficient, however, to relieve him from his temporary embarrassment. The wonder to us is where he could find a person willing to advance a loan on such security. The mortgage was filed yesterday in the office of the County Register, Thomas Kelly, where it is open to public inspection.

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1873.

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10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL

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Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management, with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash.....$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets $10; halves $5; and quarters $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band. 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d. Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th. Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th. Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

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Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
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This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or how long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you. Remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

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